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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MAY DAY

CELEBRATED BY BIG AUDIENCE OF WORKMEN AT COOPER UNION.

International Labor Day and Its Principles Ably Expounded Amid Enthusiasm and Determination by S. L. P. Speakers—S. T. & L. A. Fair.

"We do not advocate or desire conciliation and arbitration with capitalism. We ask no quarter and will not give any to the capitalist class. We strive for and demand the overthrow of that class and the system by which it flourishes."

This sentiment eloquently uttered amid great applause by Chairman John J. Kinneally, was the keynote of the speeches made at the Socialist Labor Party's International Labor Day demonstration at Cooper Union last evening.

Despite the bogus labor demonstration held in other parts of the city, especially on the East Side, Cooper Union was well filled by the enthusiastic class-conscious workingmen of this great metropolis of capitalism.

Harvey A. Santee opened the meeting in behalf of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, and introduced the following as the officers of the evening: John J. Kinneally, chairman, and Donald Ferguson, secretary.

Kinneally on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, stating that it was a gathering of workingmen who will give no quarter to capitalism and ask none in return. He then described the difference in origin and objects of the International Labor Day and the September Labor Day, showing that the latter was merely a sop intended to deceive the worker. He then introduced Michael T. Berry, of Haverhill, Mass., as the speaker of the occasion.

Berry was received with tumultuous applause which lasted for some moments. He is a calm, deliberate speaker who appeals to the intellect of his hearers by statements of fact, and not to their emotions by fiery rhetorical eloquence.

Berry dwelt on the capitalists necessity of resorting to subterfuge in order to humbug and placate the working class. Mills Bills, Wilson Bills, Sherman Bills and other bills were no longer successful in allaying the discontent of the worker; so the capitalist class presses the pure and simple labor unions and the labor fakirs into its services. Berry then cited as an illustration the work being performed in the interest of the manufacturers by Tobin and his Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

He also pointed to the fact that in pursuit of this same policy the same capitalist class creates decoy Socialist parties. Berry then exposed the corrupt work of the "Socialist" representatives, Carey, MacCartney, et al., in the Massachusetts General Court as an instance in point. Continuing in this strain, Berry called attention to the fact that there was no difference between capitalist parties or those parties that profess, like the decoy socialist parties, to be different from them, yet advocate legislation of no benefit to the working class, and no harm to the capitalist class. To vote for these parties is to vote to uphold capitalism. What must be done is to vote to overthrow capitalism.

Taking up the theory of pure and simpledom, that the interests of capital and labor are identical, Berry made clear why the working class, in voting for the capitalist parties and supporting pure and simple trades unionism was delaying the day of its own emancipation.

Berry urged his hearers to investigate the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and to join them and work for their advancement.

Speaking of the erroneous opinion prevalent among the workers that capitalism is a finality, the speaker revealed how every avenue of education except the Socialist Labor Party press is used to foster this enslaving idea. He then made an appeal to those present to support the Socialist Labor Party press.

Berry closed with a peroration demonstrating the Socialist Labor Party to be a party of the working class, concluding amid prolonged applause.

Kinnealy introduced the secretary, D. Ferguson, who read the following resolutions:

Resolved:—That the militant Socialist workingmen of New York and vicinity, assembled on this May Day at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, send greeting to their comrades throughout the land, and renew to them the pledge to stand by the colors of bona fide Socialism in America unterrified, and as unflinchingly as in the past.

Resolved:—That we congratulate the comrades throughout the land, the friends, the sympathizers and also those hosts of the working class—that though not yet with us, begin ever more clearly to palpitate with the throb of Socialism—up to the vast stretch left behind during the last twelve months, since the May-Day of 1902, on the march toward the Socialist Republic.

Resolved:—That, to the militant Socialists of all lands struggling in their various countries in such manner as their local conditions permit—and to the proletariat of the whole world, we send out the word from this Gibraltar of International Capitalism, whose walls it will be our privilege and duty to scale, that we are at our posts, conscious of our opportunity and conscious of our responsibility towards mankind.

These resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice which led the chairman to remark "that there was an exception to every rule, so it wasn't strange that there was one objector to the resolutions."

The following were read at the meeting:

Lynn, Mass., May 2.—Mass Meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, Cooper Union, New York:

Workingmen of Lynn send greetings. Festival here a grand success. Workingmen of all countries unite.

F. A. W.

New London, Conn., May 1.—Comrades:

I am sorry that I can not be with you at Cooper Institute for International May Day. I am with you all just the same. We must work harder than ever, and never say die until death in our fight for the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and S. T.

Go for the fakirs, small and large. You are right—go at them harder than ever. I have just sent in my 500th subscription for Monthly People, and more coming. Yours for cause,

Adam Marx.

12 Union street.

Frank D. Lyon, Daniel De Leon and James J. Hunter followed. They dwelt on the evil tendencies of capitalism and the internationality of the capitalist and working classes and concluded by appealing to the working class to organize for the overthrow of the capitalist system. The meeting was a harmonious and enthusiastic one throughout. It was enlivened by Poehland's Band, which discoursed the "Marseillaise" and other inspiring airs.

A notable feature of the evening was the large sale of copies of The Weekly People and pamphlets.

Some 200 pamphlets, amounting to $11.40, and fifty copies of The Weekly People were sold. Six subscriptions to the latter were also gotten. More copies of the paper and the pamphlet, "Two Pages from Roman History," could have been disposed of had they been at the hall.

The collection amounted to $72. A year ago $80.10 was collected.

At the close of the meeting a large portion of the audience visited the S. T. & L. A. Reception and Fair at Beethoven-Maennerchor Hall, which was also a success

Thus closed what it is believed future results will show to have been a successful day's work in behalf of Socialism.

May Day in Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., May 1.—The anniversary of the founding of International Labor Day was celebrated by the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at their headquarters, Weavers' Hall, this evening. Addresses were delivered in the English and French languages, explaining the significance of the event and appealing to the workers of Lawrence to join the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, which upholds their rights in the political field, and also the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in the economic field, and made clear to them that the international day of labor meant more to them than the Labor Day in September by the grace of the capitalist legislatures.

Revolutionary songs were given and applauded, namely, "The First of May," by Paul Vandoorne; "The Insurgent," by Peter Sherpereel; "Why We Are Socialists," by Julius Vandoorne; "Socialist March," by Fred Hueffner; "The International," by Charles Stierme.

It was voted that a report of meeting be sent to "Le Socialiste," the Central organ of the Parti Socialiste de France (U. S. R.). Fraternally,

John Howard, Organizer.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

Comrades of New York Section Have Theatricals and Hear Good Speeches.

The Italian Section, S. L. P. of New York held a grand and successful celebration of International Labor Day at the Majestic Theatre, 125 East 125th street, last night. The affair was begun with a clever theatrical performance after which Comrade Serrati, editor of "Il Proletario" delivered an address in Italian which was well received by the 400 or more persons present.

The comrade explained the class struggle and the economic conditions creating and pointed out the necessity of wage-workers of all races and countries uniting under the banner of a class-conscious political organization such as the S. L. P. to root out capitalism and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

Comrade De Leon, editor of The Daily People, who had been invited to speak in English, followed, and in his usual logical manner dissected the capitalist system.

The theatricals were continued after the speaking and the affair was voted a success.

ROCHESTER'S CIRCUS

CAUSES THAT OF NEW YORK CITY TO FADE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE.

A Malthusian Its Leading Star—No. 19 Pulled Down Again at One of Its Typical Performances—Some of the "Socialist" Literature Distributed.

Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1903.—We have envied New York for its "Curcus," but now we have one which causes it to fade into insignificance in our eyes. Ours has, besides the usual quota of aerial trapeze performers, a number of matchless characters such as a Salvation Army Corp would delight in being the possessor of. Amongst them are some "alte genasse," celebrated for their knowledge of the Socialism with beer glasses; notwithstanding that they give us credit of having a monopoly on the bowl that cheers. one is a "star," the inventor of a scheme, method, or plan to prevent over population, i. e., child bearing when not wanted. Another is a freak of many different hues, "a liar," the equal of which cannot be found, gentlemen. He's an apology for a reporter.

The first performance of our circus was to the tune of "Pull Down No. 19," and we did pull it down good and hard. The second was to the tune of "Workingmen, unite; you have a world to gain and nothing to lose but your chains."

The enclosed copy of a letter sent to an editor explains, in a general way, the second performance, and we may add the letter was not published. Of course, we hardly need tell the readers of The People so.

The date of the performance, and the scene of action, was Sunday, April 19, and the Labor (?) Lyceum the place of action. The performers were mud-slinging Kangaroos. The opposition consisted of two S. L. P. men, whose arguments taken from the "Socialists" own literature, were met with cries of "Tour an imbecile," "Stick your head ander a pile of sand," "Your in the pay of the capitalist class."

Comrade Murphy told the audience that it was useless to be united because the boss wanted us to be. He said that if the workingmen could gain anything by being in a union of that kind, that it was possible to get Socialism by the bosses forcing workingmen into the Social Democratic party. He said it may yet go so far that a workingman will have to join the pure and simple union, the State militia, or the Social Democratic party. He proved that the unions were mere tools of the manufacturers by citing the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

The writer then took the floor and read a statement from a pamphlet dished out at the Lyceum. The title is: "Let All Get Rich." This is the statement: "We have over a million members, and we want more." I asked them if that was so, what over half of their members were if not "scabs." That raised a hubbub, and Joel Moses took the floor and endeavored to smooth things over by saying: "That's the conception of an individual Socialist, and not the official literature of the Socialist Party. I generally read what I pass out here, but I did not this time. Of course, the S. L. P. contains all the intelligence; nobody knows anything but them!" I then took the floor and asked him if stamping it "official" made it any better or any worse. Here goes another gem:

"Socialism proposes to make open air factories out of farms and hire men at $10 a day to operate them in the same manner and with the same system as indoor factories." Here is another:

"And everybody will be able to buy what every body wants." If this is intelligence the S. L. P. has none of it. Joel Moses further stated with all due respect to Marx that these writings often did good where his could not. Because they were easier to understand. We know that its easier to learn to destroy than to build; easier to mislead than to teach; and we know this to be the mission of the Republican, Democratic, Citizens, Union Labor, Social Democratic, Socialist Party.

O Kangaroo,
We didn't do a thing to you—
We kicked you black,
We kicked you blue,
O Kangaroo with you
We are not through.
We kick, we smash you
Kangaroo, you and Carey
We are going to bury—
We'll not say good-bye
Until you are dead.
Adieu! for the present.

J. T. B. Gearlety.

57 Joseph avenue.

[Enclosure.]

"To the Editor, Democrat and Chronicle:

"Sir: Your paper of Monday, the 20th inst., under the heading "Lively Meeting," gives what purports to be an account of a discussion which took place at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday afternoon. The account is grossly unjust in the statements of our position, and injures the local movement of the Socialist Labor Party by its incorrect report of our position.

"We ask you in justice to us to publish this correction in order that those who were not present at that meeting may at least have a correct report of it.

"Your report says: 'One of the members of the Socialist Labor Party challenged the principles laid down by the speaker of the afternoon. In particular he declared that the unions were mere tools for the manufacturers.'

"It is not correct to state that 'one of the members of the Socialist Labor Party challenged the principles laid down by the speaker of the afternoon—'Workingmen unite, you have a world to gain and nothing to lose but your chains.' What that member did say was that the principle was the correct one, but that it was not understood in the sense in which it was used by Karl Marx. And to prove his statement he read from the Journal of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of February, 1903, a statement that in one week the union had received applications for its stamp from the manufacturers in Massachusetts which would increase its membership by not less than 7,000. Showing that the manufacturers had forced 7,000 shoe workers to join the union in one week. The reason for this action by the manufacturers was the fact that the Boot and Shoe Workers Union furnished strike breakers in Lynn, Mass., recently when the shoe cutters organized in the Knights of Labor were on strike. The point was what benefit can it be to workingmen to be united at the command and by the dictation of their employers.

"Again the report states, 'a comrade of the first speaker quoted frequently from a leaflet which he claimed was got out under the sanction of the Lyceum.' The gentleman quoted from a pamphlet given out at the Lyceum as 'Socialist literature.'

"As the pamphlet used by the speaker is part of their literature, and as the Journal of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union is the official organ of one of the unions which they endorse, then if their claim is true that we were abusive when we read those articles, what are we to think of them? And what respect can we have for the Social Democratic party?

Respectfully,
J. T. B. Gearlety,
Richard Murphy,
Socialist Labor Party.

Headquarters: Room 22, Durrand Building.

April 22, 1903.

REGARDING MALLONEY.

Another "Socialist" Party Lie Nailed—Not a "Socialist" Candidate For Governor.

The following from the Boston Sunday Post of April 19, is self-explanatory:

"Where Joseph F. Malloney Stands.

"To the Editor of the Post:

"Sir—My attention has been called to an article which was recently published in the Post.

"In this article, which appeared in conjunction with a 'cut' of me, the reading public are informed that I am to be the candidate of the Socialist party for governor at the coming election and that Messrs. Carey, MacCartney, Coulter, Chase, et al., members of the Socialist party, are to take the stump for me. To all of this I desire to enter a most emphatic denial. I am not now, never have been and never will be a member of, much less a candidate of the Socialist party. I have been for many years a member of the only party which has any moral right to the name Socialist, the Socialist Labor Party. I am a member of it still and will continue as such until that organization, which alone stands for socialism and the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, has accomplished its great aim and ushers in the Socialist republic.

"I do not know where the information was obtained that led to the publication of the article in question, but I have an idea that it is the work of some of the members of the Socialist party, who are attempting to make capital for their party.

"I desire, Mr. Editor, that you set the readers of the Post straight on this matter by publishing this denial. In conclusion I beg leave to say that any information of this nature which the Socialist party may give out concerning the members of the Socialist Labor Party should at all times be thoroughly investigated. Respectfully yours,

"Joseph F. Malloney,
"Late presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party.
"81 Islington street, Portsmouth, N. H."

The railroads threaten to use Federal law to break the marine engineer's strike. What's the law for, anyhow, if not to protect capitalist interests?

EVENTS IN CLEVELAND

FOLLOW ONE ANOTHER SO FAST THAT IT IS HARD TO KEEP TRACK OF THEM.

The Parry-Hanna Bout as Seen by Mark's Fellow Townsmen—"Tom" Johnson, "Friend of Labor," Turns Labor Down—Other Jottings.

Cleveland, April 28.—It is hard to keep track of events in Cleveland now, so fast do they tread upon one another's heels.

First came the rantings of D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, against labor in general and organized labor in particular. Then came the speech of our fellow townsman, Senator Mark Hanna, before the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at a banquet in Columbus, Ohio, in which he replied to the arguments of D. M. Parry and held that capital must not fight labor as Parry desired, but that they should both work together. He defended "unionism" and attacked Parry, and stated that the interests of capital and labor were mutual and that labor and capital should be friends—not enemies. And it is related that the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers applauded Hanna to the echo, and gave him a grand ovation when he finished. Hanna, all through his speech, fought the idea of class-consciousness and the class struggle and the workers applauded him.

And yet Kangaroo fakirs seek to make class conscious Socialists out of such a crowd as listened to Senator Hanna and applauded—by boring from within! Could anything be more ridiculous?

Next, Parry got back at Hanna and roasted him to the queen's taste.

Then, from Indianapolis, the Mine Workers' Journal, official organ of the miners' union, sounded the praises of Senator Hanna and stated that Hanna was "all right."

Then comes President Shaffer's annual report to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, in which he praises the Civic Federation of which Mark Hanna is the president and head—an organization which has for one of its chief objects the blotting out of class-consciousness—and in almost the same breath declares he is in favor of Socialism (rightly understood).

Certainly it does seem as though Shaffer had reached the limit of fakirism in his attempt to ride two horses going in opposite directions—namely Socialism and the Civic Federation. Mark Hanna, while quite a fakir himself, does not at least claim to be a Socialist and a Civic Federationist at the same time—a-la-Shaffer.

We Clevelanders having been shown the charming spectacle of Civic Federationist and mutual interests of capital and labor—Mark Hanna as king, and organized labor as befits subjects on their knees to him at his Belshazzar banquet at Columbus—have beheld the scenes shift again, showing to our astonished gaze the form of the fat fakir who downed Mark Hanna at the recent spring election—namely Mayor Tom L. Johnson. And this is the picture taken from the Cleveland Press which the scene shifter presents for our delectation—or the delectation of the "organized labor" of Cleveland, which voted for and elected that prince of fakirs, Tom L. Johnson.

I quote, "Labor's protest was overruled. Board of control awards contract for riveted steel pipe to Cleveland Steam Boiler Company."

"At an adjourned meeting of the board of control late Monday, it was voted to enter into a contract with the Cleveland Steam Boiler Company, for riveted steel pipe for the Kirtland street pumping station.

"A protest had been received, the same day, from the United Trades and Labor Council, requesting that the contract should not be awarded the above firm because of a strike.

"Mayor Tom said that if assurance could be given that the work would be as cheaply done by another concern, the firm in question would not be given the work. No such assurance could be given, and the contract was recommended."

So much for the man whom labor in Cleveland supported and elected at the recent spring election. Elected by labor, he repudiates labor at the first opportunity. He cares not that the men at the Cleveland Steam Boiler Company's works are on strike for higher wages. He cares not that by reason of low wages paid to "scabs" they can underbid their competitors. All he cares for is cheapness. His is a "business" administration and he must look out for the life, liberty and happiness of the producer. Shame on you, Tom! But tenfold shame upon the organized labor of Cleveland who voted into your hands the power to crush discontented, outraged labor. And, shame, a hundredfold, upon the Gompers, the Mitchells, and the Shaffers, who, while drawing fat salaries from the exploited blood and hide of the workers, lead them into the shambles of the Mark Hannas and Tom Johnsons, there to be slaughtered like sheep!

Again the scene shifts and we have before us the United (?) Fakiration of Labor, officially or otherwise known as the United (?) Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland.

Here is the account culled from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Election Ends in Wordy Fight."
Vote For President of the Trades and Labor Council a Tie."
"Contest Will be Resumed at Next Regular Meeting."

"The attempt of the United Trades and Labor Council last evening to choose a successor to ex-President Southeimer resulted in a tie vote and caused a fight of words between the election tellers."

"One hundred and thirty-six votes, according to the report of Teller Hemsle, were cast. He said that sixty-eight had been cast for Candidate (not Cangaroo) Davis, and the same number for Candidate Moore. Two ballots had been left blank. Hemsle went on to announce the result of the election for committee members. As he finished, Teller P. J. Golden stepped out and grabbed the bunch of ballots from the table where they were lying."

"Mr. President," he begau, and every delegate started from his seat, "Mr. President," he repeated, "I want you to appoint a committee to count those ballots again. I claim that Moore is elected by one vote. Anyone here can have my overcoat if I am not telling the truth."

"Before Golden could say anything more, Delegate Poplowsky (Mamie Hayes' side partner at New Orleans), who, was the third teller of the election, bounded to his feet and was out in the middle of the floor, clamoring for recognition. When he secured the right to speak, he fairly howled out:

"I protest against that fellow coming in here and making any insinuations against the other tellers. Outside he said that the vote was a tie and now he comes in here before you all an deasts insinuations against me and Hemsle. I want him and every one else to understand that I have always been fair and aboveboard. I may have my choice for president, but that count was an honest one. I defy that fellow there," and Poplowsky fairly hissed out the words, "to prove where anything crooked was done."

During this tirade Golden had been on his feet all the time and only the stern mandates of Acting President Stillwell kept him back. Finally he was allowed to talk again and gave a detailed statement of the count. Golden still offered to wage his coat that he was right and no one took him up.

Then followed a verbal duel between Golden and Poplowsky. The former said that he didn't give a rap who was elected, and Poplowsky was smarting under the accusation that the count had not been conducted on correct lines. Both men glared at each other and gradually, talking all the time, drew close to each other. Then Acting President Stillwell laid down the gavel and jumped between the two angry men. He drove Golden back to his chair and all prospects of a personal encounter went glimmering."

"Just about this time it occurred to Delegate Hasenpflue that neither candidate would want to take the presidency under the cloud that had been cast over the count of the ballots. Both Moore and Davis nodded their assent as Hasenpflue moved that another election be held next Wednesday night. It was put and carried without a dissenting vote. Then the meeting adjourned."

What a spectacle! Your correspondent in the last article said two rogues, Southeimer and Goldsmith, out—two rascals, Davis and Moore, in. But knowing the doctrine of impenetrability, namely, that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, he did not mean that Davis and Moore would both occupy the president's chair at the same time, but that these two precious rascals would now be in the lime light, or in other words, on the stage, in front of the curtain, before the audience—the public. It never occurred to him that both might occupy the president's chair at the same time.

But the doctrine of impenetrability came very near being proved false. According to some of the fakirs, Moore was elected, according to others, Davis. Your correspondent would suggest a way out of the difficulty. Make a chair large enough to hold two. Let Davis preside over the Kangaroos in the United (?) Fakirs Council and Moore over the pure and simples, then Harmony (?), with a big H, would spread her wings over the United (?) Trades and Labor Fakirationists!

What say you, Kangaroos?

What say you, pure and simples?

Let us hear from you on this momentous (?) question

LABOR CONVENTONS

FOR FREAKISHNESS AND NUMBER SAN FRANCISCO WINS PALM.

"Harmony of Capital and Labor" Their Strong Point—Proceedings So Much Alike That One Only Needs to Write "Ditto" After the Minutes of the Other.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—The Cement Workers' Union of San Francisco has issued a call to the cement workers throughout the country to hold a convention in this city, on the 15th of June, 1903, for the purpose of forming an international union.

In the number of labor conventions held within its precincts, as well as in the freakishness of those conventions, San Francisco will certainly bear off the palm this year. And the cement workers' conference, judging from its published "objects," bids fair to be of a nature kindred to the rest. Indeed, it almost seems as if the cement workers would do well to write "ditto" after the minutes of any of these preceding conventions and save themselves so much trouble and expense.

The following are a few of the "objects" above referred to: "To establish more harmonious relations between the employer and employe, through beneficial legislation, conciliation and arbitration; to assist each other to secure employment; to furnish aid in case of death or permanent disability," etc.

The new organization proposes to affiliate with both the rival "centers"—the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council—as well as to form a "center" of its own.

However, the conception of a body revolving about several opposing centers and at the same time setting itself to establish harmonious relations between the employer and employe, has ceased to perplex the Californian mind. It is placed in the category with San Francisco Board of Health bacteriology, aerial navigation, wireless telegraphy and other not-well-understood combinations, and passed over to the scientists without comment.

But, in the face of all the bogus labor organizations of this most "highly organized" city, L. A. No. 345, of the S. T. & L. A., is steadily doing good work. Moreover, reports from our workers throughout the State bring tidings of newly awakened interest in the S. L. P., and in spite of backward economic conditions, with their corresponding ignorance, good progress may be expected in California from this year's work.

NEW PHASE OF ARBITRATION.

Three Sky Pilots Want $1000 Each For Services—Will Get $14.40.

Chicago, May 2.—Three ministers, who acted as arbitrators in the recent stock yards strike, presented a bill for $1000 each for their services. They will get $14.40 each, or 30 cents an hour.

This rate was the wage the arbitrators—the Rev. M. W. Haynes, the Rev. W. [illegible] Lawrence and the Rev. Father Kelly—decided upon as a just compensation for the engineers. The engineers, who wanted the union scale of 37 1-2 cents an hour, turned the tables on their arbitrators.

The bill, half of which must be paid by the packers and half by the men, was greeted with disapproval when it was read in the engineers' meeting. Business Agent McCullom was asked how many days the arbitrators had worked and how many hours each day. McCullom said the ministers had taken twelve days of four hours each in reaching their verdict.

A motion followed to disregard the bill sent in and to award to each of them the wages they had fixed for the engineers. The total of $14.40 was ordered paid to each arbitrator, the unions to pay half.

BUFFALO BULL TAMED.

S. L. P. Section Forces Him to Allow Street Meetings Without Interference.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 1.—Section Buffalo, S. L. P., has won its fight for free speech. The police gave up this afternoon.

The section had decided to hold street meetings Saturday nights beginning tomorrow, ignoring police opposition. The section's attorney notified Superintendent of Police Bull on Monday of our intention, asking for an answer, but none was forthcoming. He telephoned today an extracted answer that the police will not interfere.

Cheers for the S. L. P.

B. Reinstein.

Baer is a hot witness. He knows the ropes of capitalism too well not to know how to circumvent any of its upholders, a la Hearst. Wait until Socialism arraigns him—then the matter will be different.

"ANTI-FUSION"

"Socialists" of Rockford, Ill., Give a Characteristic Demonstration of What It Is.

Below is a clipping reproduced in full from the Rockford (Ill.) Gazette of April 14. It is interesting as showing the means by which the "Socialist" vote is polled. While repudiating fusion the "Socialists" of Rockford call themselves a party of "law and order" and guarantee the safe continuance of present conditions. In other words, these "anti-fusionists," FUSE IN FACT, so completely with capitalism as to leave the capitalist no reason for refusing to vote for them and the true socialist every reason for denouncing and exposing their duplicity. Here is the clipping:

"SOCIALISTS TO GO IT ALONE

WILL NOT FUSE NOR WILL THEY COMBINE WITH ANY CLIQUE FOR OFFICE.

"SET THEMSELVES RIGHT

"Before the People With Ringing Resolutions—Want to Win on Merit of Cause.

"Resolved, That the Socialist party does not, will not, fuse, combine, trade or enter into any alliance with any other political party, faction or clique for any office or any other purpose.

"The foregoing resolution, one of a series adopted last evening at a joint meeting of the campaign committee of the Socialist party and the candidates, tells in a nut shell the position of Candidate Dewey and his colleagues of the Socialist ticket so far as the spring election is concerned.

"The Socialists will flock by themselves. They will endeavor to make creditable showing but will make no combinations for that purpose. They prefer to make their gains on the merit of the cause they represent.

"There has been so much misrepresentation, so many claims have been made by individuals who have no voice in the councils of the party, that an erroneous impression has gone out among the people and with a view to setting the Socialists right before the community the candidates and committee members last evening formulated a set of resolutions which were adopted unanimously and which are as follows:

"Whereas, There is much misunderstanding of our purpose, propaganda and program: therefore be it

"Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of international Socialism as set forth in our state and national platform; that we are and always have been a party of law and order and hold s the fundmental principle of all law the universal brotherhood of man; further

"Resolved, That the Socialist party does not, will not, fuse, combine, trade or enter into any alliance with any other political party, faction or clique for any office or any other purpose; further

"Resolved, That our program for this city campaign is that, in the event of our election, there will be no radical changes in any of the departments; there will be few if any removals, and the present progressive policies of the departments will be continued."

McCARTNEY DESERTS.

"Socialist" Runs Away From His Fight Against Carnegie Library.

(Special to The Daily People.)

N. Abington, Mass., April 30.—Last night there was another Town meeting in Rockland, and as the articles in the warrant promised a lively time I attended.

The important question was included in article 3. "To see if the town will vote to purchase a lot of land with buildings thereon, * * * for a site for the Public Library and a Soldiers' Memorial, and make an appropriation for the same."

The "Public Library" mentioned above is the contemplated Carnegie Library, and knowing how bitterly the MacCartneyites opposed it, I thought he would muster his forces, and defeat the purpose of those in favor of the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

But no. Mac and his comrades were much in evidence by their absence and if any of the so-called Socialists were present, they were eloquent in their silence, in fact, they are completely demoralized by the Waterloo they met at the annual town election.

For this reason, the "Socialists" of Rockland offered no opposition, but gave their consent to the purchase of a lot of land for Carnegie's Monument, by their inaction.

There was no logical reason why they could not attend; except, perhaps, in a few cases, and with the Labor Fakirs' assistance they might have blocked the Carnegie Library after all, as it was clearly stated that $12.-500 would be given "provided that the town secure a suitable lot of land for the purpose."

After much discussion between the various "respectable" citizens—Republicans and Democrats—article 3 was carried by a vote of 113 to 77 and $8,000 was appropriated to pay for the same.

Article 4 was also carried: it seems that the G. A. R. of Rockland have from time to time held fairs, and entertainments for the purpose "of building a Soldiers' Memorial Library;" and the money so raised, together with all sums which have been raised for the same purpose, and are now unexpended, are to be used in connection with the donation of Andrew Carnegie, for the purpose of purchasing a site, and building a public library, which shall also be a Soldiers' Memorial."

To make a long story short, every article on the warrant was carried except article 8.

Of course some of the working class might have been benefited by extending a water main, and this article was "passed over" by a vote of 54 to 42.

J. D.

DEPARTMENT STORE BANKS.

Time Coming When You Will Put Your Wages in a Slot and They Will Do the Rest.

Banking has become one of the features of the department stores and you can deposit funds just as readily as you can buy your groceries, pianos and furniture. You can buy your pins, your outing shirts, your wines, your prayer books, your Indian clubs, your soap, your pianolas, your false teeth, your automobiles, your chafing dishes, your spectacles (examination free) and your banking facilities all in the same place. Only a beginning, it is true, has, as yet, been made in the line of department store banking, but doubtless there will be a rapid development. At present only two stores have established full banking departments, but a third has just announced that for the convenience of its customers who desire to pay for their goods without being put to the trouble and annoyance of paying C. O. D., it has established an account department. Customers may make deposits, as in a bank, receiving 4 per cent. interest on their balances, and their purchases will be charged against their deposits. From this beginning it is not unreasonable to expect that most of these great stores will enter into a general banking business.

It was the boast of a certain London retail merchant that he sold everything; even second-hand coffins. The great modern department store will provide for your birth, your marriage and your death. It will clothe your body, supply your table, furnish your house, provide medicines in case of your sickness, and every means of recreation and pleasure. It will soon be advertising "bargain" sales in loans and underwriting rights at a great sacrifice, and "the stocks of the International Sea Serpent Company, bought at a bankrupt sale, and offered to the public at a discount of 42 per cent. from par value. By and by, we shall be able to buy our bills of exchange and letters of credit at the department store, along with the paper of tacks and the box of mustard needed to supply our household necessities. The time is fast coming when all we shall have to do, will be to deposit our week's salary in the slot of the department store bank, and the department store will do the rest.

Local bankers are watching this development with much interest and some concern. Pepresentatives of the State Savings Bank Association, recently appeared at Albany, appealing for legislation to prevent the department stores from taking deposits like savings banks, and paying interest thereon; and if there is to be a still further expansion, so as to take in all of the business usually transacted by private banks, there is likely to be a demand for further restrictive legislation. The department stores have met this kind of opposition, it may be remarked, at every stage of its progress. The grocers have sought to prevent it from selling groceries, and the druggists from selling drugs, but in spite of all opposition the department store continues to expand and thrives.

It may be questioned, however, say the bankers, whether it is wise to permit the stores to solicit deposits and go into general banking, without subjecting them to certain severe restrictions. There is an element of danger in these department store banks, or there will be if they become more numerous. They will divert from the regular reservoirs of credit, a large amount of actual cash that would otherwise be available for general business purposes. There would be a strong temptation to misapply the money received by these stores. Naturally they would be apt to loan to themselves as borrowers the deposits they received as bankers. Of course, the firms which have entered into this business are reputable and sound (say the bankers), and it is to be presumed that they safeguard their deposits by large holdings of marketable securities; so that in case of any sudden call upon them they could speedily pay everything. But it is needless to dwell upon the possible results if the department stores, generally, in New York and other cities, should establish banking departments, without proper regulation and inspection. Trade and banking are two distinct branches of business.

The attitude of the department stores in this matter caused State Bank Superintendent Kilburn to say:

"Merchandizing and banking as a joint business do not properly or safely go together."

That remains for evolution to decide; and, no doubt it will decide against the banker, as it has against the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, and all the other opponents of the department stores.

THE BIG STRIKE IN LITTLE HOLLAND

A GREAT VICTORY TURNED INTO DEFAT BY THE BOURGEOISIE WITH THE AID OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE GLERGY AND THE ANARCHISTS.

Although capitalism has not yet spoken its final word, although the brute power of capital still reigns throughout the world, we now are nearing the end of the era of "unlimited individual competition' and "unlimited individual liberty." A new era in social history has appeared. The twentieth century will be known in history as "The century of solidarity, the century of organization" both of capital and labor. It is solidarity, that is one of the most powerful principles of the labor movement. Every one of us can remember some instance of sorrow and suffering with felow workingmen as comrades in the struggle with capitalism. I will recall only one and tell you something thereof, viz., the big strike in little Holland. This is in some of its phases an inspiring example of class-solidarity and class-consciousness. Listen to its history:

At the beginning of last January a strike occurred on one of the Amsterdam docks. A difference over the interpretation of a labor contract arose, and the directors, instead of consenting to arbitration, as proposed, refused to negotiate with the disaffected laborers and discharged them. Immediately the remaining dockworkers declared themselves in sympathy with the fifty-six discharged men. A strike was thereupon proclaimed by the dockworkers' union. The union demanded the reinstatement of the men and the recognition of the union. The company, however, did not yield. It continued to hire scabs. It thought the lightermen would not show any opposition against working with scabs. These calculations proved wrong. The lightermen, to a man, refused to aid in the defeat of their striking comrades, and consequently declined to load the "contagious goods" (the goods handled by scabs). One of the great warehouse companies (the so-called "veemen"), viz., the Blauwhoe denveem, which tried to compel its laborers to handle scab goods was boycotted by the workingmen, and when the other warehouse companies rusned to the aid of the "Blauwhoedeveems" the unions of the lightermen, without a moment's hesitation, extended the strike to them.

This was the condition of affairs in the latter half of January. Of course, the strike was a heavy blow to Amsterdam's commerce. Shipping industry was at a standstill. Every one hoped that the strike would soon be over. But this was not to be. It turned out that this was but the beginning. Little Holland would have to suffer very much more from "the evident wickedness of the Socialist laborers," as the bourgeois papers said, from "the unjust and tyrannical power of the capitalist class," as we said.

As no one could be found willing to forward the merchandise of the "vemeen," the companies tried to make use of the railways. But here, too, they ran against the iron wall of solidarity; the engineers refused to convey the "contagious goods." The railway directors, both of the state's railways and of the "Dutch Iron Railway Company," furious at having lost their power over their wage-slaves, dismissed the engine drivers, with the result that the Amalgamated Union of Rail and Tramway men proclaimed a strike on the Amsterdam railroads.

This act of solidarity created great enthusiasm among the laborers. Every one realized the mighty power of organization —every one saw by the cruel facts of experience the class struggle in its keenest and hardest aspects. Spirit came into the dead eyes, life reappeared in the harrassed bodies. Men still were human beings, human souls, who were trampled down, and a ray of the light of hope pierced for the first time in the darkest depths of the proletariat life.

On the other hand, the bourgeoisie had lost its head. Its economic and perhaps political power was threatened. What was the bourgeoisie without business and what was business with striking laborers? And when the railway men declared in favor of a strike extending to the whole country on the word of their leaders the bourgeoisie was frightened to death. It wanted aid. It was not the Bible, nor the Queen with which it tried to defend its class interests. It called upon the soldiers for help.

In the meantime no trains arrived at or left Amsterdam, and the large stations, overcrowded with busy people at other times, were now empty and deserted. Amsterdam was lonely in the midst of Holland. That could not be permitted to last long! As a result the managers of the state's railway and of the railway and dock companies had to consent to the dock laborers' demands; the scabs were dismissed and the union was recognized. The promise was given that no retaliative measures would be used against the strikers.

It was a magnificent victory of organized labor against organized capital.

This was on the morning of February. Scarcely had the strike been over when the bourgeoisie recovered itself. Startled from its quiet rest, it saw, with horrow, the changed circumstances. The laborers knew the power of organization and the strike proved to be a sharp, well-to-use weapon. "The lion had shown his paw." Terrible to it was the idea that the bourgeoisie had lost control of its "own" business, and that the working class had acquired the right to life and happiness. And with shame it thought of the most terrible defeat it could remember in all its history. It was too much, too bad! It pondered on revenge. It was not long in coming. Soon the capitalist papers were filled with articles on the terrorism of labor, on their attacks on "public interests." There was now but one cry—a law against strikes. In vain, the labor organizations and the labor press protested against these lies. In vain the laborers turned the accusation against the capitalists themselves. In vain the laborers demonstrated that the strike was their only weapon aaginst their powerful enemies in their struggle for life. The capitalists, hard-hearted as always, did not listen to these arguments. Their interests were in danger; therefore, down with justice, down with liberty! Up with compulsory law—a law that would strike the labor movement a death blow!

Accordingly the "Christian" government—ready instrument in capitalists' hands—introduced a law which surpassed even the high-strung expectations of the bourgeoisis. This law put under restraint economic action. It penalized every effort at persudaing scabs with a maximum of three months in jail or $40 fine. It enacted that any one was punishable who tried "to compel unlawfully a person to do or not to do anything or to endure something by hindrance, or importunity, or by using means of intimidation." Moreover, it enacted that judges be empowered to deprive the transgressors of their right to elect or be elected. It further forbade strikes of "railway men and of all others in public service" under penalty of a maximum of four years' imprisonment, while the leaders, being guilty of conspiracy, should be penalized with a fine of $120, or five years' imprisonment. In this article, too, the clause about the franchise and the right to hold office was not forgotten.

This was the law that Dr. Kuiper, Home Minister, gave to the Dutch people—the same Dr. Kuiper who when he was not yet Minister and only leader of the "Christian Democrats," had said of the laborers: "Oh, Lord in heaven, they cannot wait, no day, no night"—the same Dr. Kuiper who, in beautiful articles in his paper, De Standaard, had written about the right to strike—that it was "the only right of the weak and oppressed." But those were, as he said in The Netherland Parliament, "his old clothes." Now we are able to see his new ones. Oh, they are bad; they are monstrous, they are capitalistic!

With horror and fear the laborers saw serious things developing. They understood that a terrible struggle could be expected, but they also understood that the working class must unite in this fight; that they had to put aside their own quarrels and stand as one. The "parliamentary Socialists" (the Social Democrats) and the anti-political parties, the "free Socialists" (those of pure and simple trade unionism") and the Anarchists, they all were laborers, and they all had but one enemy, the capitalist class. Whatever had happened before now became a matter of history; the different parties joined hands and formed a "committee of defence" extending all over the country. This committee was to act as general leader of the movement against the enactment of the laws. Never was enthusiasm greater among the laborers. Meetings were held at which the laborers unanimously decided to quit work at the order of the committee. The government, on the other hand, simply increased the contingent of troops!

Under these dangerous conditions the Dutch Parliament convened on March 10.

The Socialists, of course, were the strongest opponents to laws. Troelstra, the leader, presented his remarkable interpelations. He asked the government why the soldiers had been called? Why their numbers were steadily being increased? Why the mobilization of the army was necessary? He recalled the grievances of the railway men, grievances of many years' standing, that were never listened to. He recalled the dignified attitude of the strikers. He attacked the attitude of a government which could do nothing but call soldiers. The government promised an "enquete,' (inquiry), but that should have been made before the passage of the compulsory law, not after.

Strong and emphatic were the words of Troelstra. But in vain! What could he do against Dr. Kuiper, the "God-given leader," as his party calls him. He, the infallible Pope of his followers.

The bill was taken up and investigated by the several "divisions of the chamber." Powerful had been the action of the committee of defense, nor did it fail to have its influences. Not only the Free Democrats, but also the Liberal Party, declared that it would vote against the bill in its proposed form. The Liberals explained their opposition by saying that they loved liberty. They applauded the "praiseworthy" efforts of Dr. Kuiper to secure the "liberty of labor," but this bill went too far! The penalties were too severe, and the terms "hindrance," "importunity," and so forth, were too vague. At the same time, they demanded that the "enquete" be had before the passage of the law.

That was bad for the government. Fears were entertained that without the votes of the Liberals the bill would be rejected. Still the government's majority was strong. All of the beautiful phrases of Dr. Kuiper, such as "public interests," "menace to the legal authorities," "patriotism," etc., seemed destined to turn out to be but a mask for bad politics. Dr. but a mask for bad politics. Dr. Kuito the investigations by the "divisions" he granted the Liberal Party some concessions, dropped the penalties, changed the vague terms and cancelled the clause rgarding the franchise, except in the article about strike of "railway men and all others in public service." He could not, however, meet the demand to make the inquiry before passing the law. Instead, he gave a personal promise, a "measure of government" which had nothing in it. Dr. Kuiper knew his people very well. It was the lime-ting for the Liberal Party. He called upon the "true parties of order," upon "the parties that love the Fatherland," and the "old respectable" Liberals fell in the arms of Reaction. Better reaction and clericalism than progress and Socialism.

Every one now felt that the bill would be passed, and the committee of defense prepared itself for the struggle. Some of the laborers had, however, forgotten that the workers have a common enemy, an enemy that should be most hated by them. These were the laborers organized in "Christian" unions and belonging to the Clerical (the so-called Christian) Party.

A more hypocritical and more perfidious action than that taken by these unions had never been witnessed before. The biggest lies, the vilest slanders, were found to be too good for the struggling workingmen. Not only vicars and pastors, but even the leaders of these "Christian" unions, who had several times stood shoulder to shoulder with the other unions in their struggles with their employers, were now denouncing their fellow workingmen. Several thousand of unorganized railway men were establishing "Leagues of Independent Laborers," and declared in favor of continuing at work in times of strike. All over the country "Leagues of Order"—red "scab unions"—were organized, declared their confidence in Dr. Kuiper, and even asked for the passing of the compulsory law.

This, of course, was a sure sign for the "Bourgeoisie" that it was still the strongest factor. Being conscious of that, they became impatient. They demanded immediate action on the bill, and the government, obeying, convened the Second Chamber. Never before were the sessions of the Dutch Parliament as tumultuous as the remarkable sessions held at the beginning of April. Alone, or nearly so, stood the Social Democrats in their fight against capitalism; and their voice was the only one heard for justice and humanity. They fought with intense courage for the rights of the proletariat; but in vain! They were defeated. On the 11th of April the bill was passed with 84 votes against 14. (Those 14 votes were cast by the Social Democrats, Free Democrats and one Christian Democrat.)

The committee of defense, which had foreseen the result, had, in the meantime, taken action. On the 6th of April it proclaimed a strike of the railway men and harbor laborers; and on the 8th of April a general strike was ordered all over the country. But the Christian "League of Order" had done its work well. Although very limited, there was a rather regular railway traffic, and so the economic basis of the movement, in which every one had confidence, turned out to be a very weak one. And it was still worse in other branches. With the exception of several trades—diamond workers, harbor laborers and a few others—there was no general strike. There were, for instance, only 10 per cent. of the municipal workingmen on strike, and nearly all the newspapers were published with the customary regularity.

Something terrible now happened. At the mass meeting in the Industrial Palace the workingmen refused to abide by the order of the committee. Although the decision had been unanimously reached by the committee (7 votes, 2 of the Social Democratic Party and 5 of the anti-political parties), the anti-political parties, the purely economic-action men and the Anarchists, promised to proclaim a new strike if the laborers would agree.

At the same time they charged the Social Democrats with treachery. Then a fight started among the laborers themselves. Although Domela Nieuwenhuis, the leader of the Anarchists, could not prove his charges, and had to assent to the formation of a committee of investigation, the consequences of the slander were felt among the workers. It will take a long time before they will conquer their prejudices and join the Social Democratic Party, the only class-conscious labor party in Holland.

And the laborers? They understood that it was useless to strike any more. They had to recognize that they were defeated. The capitalists, with Bible and soldiers, were the conquerors.

This was the inglorious end of the fierce struggle for the rights of the proletariat.

But the Dutch proletariat will not be discouraged. It will fight with still greater enthusiasm and still greater love for its ideals, and when it is strong enough it again will take up its historic mission, and, abolishing all classes, it will unfold the flag of International Socialism, the flag of Justice and Truth.

A. R.

P. S.—At the present terrible misery exists among the workingmen of Holland. The capitalists, made mad by their victory, have established a real Reign of Terror. Thousands and thousands of workers are being dismissed. The railway directors alone have discharged 1,700 men. Strong men, with crying wives and children, come to ask for work, but they are not admitted into their masters' presence. The first of May, the International Labor Day, has not been a day of pleasure. The workingmen could not hold meetings. There was no money; they could not celebrate the spring feast; their eyes were filled with tears, their hearts broken; they could not but hear the crying of their wives and children. "Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers?"

Yes, the Dutch laborers, trampled down in misery by the capitalists, the Dutch laborers, robbed of their rights, they are your brothers. Proletariats of America, they must be helped! Here is no question of parties. Here is workingmen's solidarity! Sow your sympathy, show your love for international Socialism!

And then, remember our device—
Workingmen of all countries, Unite!

A. R.

SUPPRESSING DISCONTENT.

St. Louis Cabinet-Makers Turned Down by Their National Organization. Union Scabbism.

St. Louis, April 29.—The following clippings from the local press show how the discontent against capitalism in the ranks of pure and simple labor unions is summarily oppressed. The first is a translation from a German paper, the Amerika, of April 26, and the second is an advertisement from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of April 27. The clippings illustrate one another and need no further comment:

"CABINET-MAKERS, ATTENTION!

"As the cabinet-makers of St. Louis, formerly known as Union No. 12, A. W. I. U., have violated the constitution of the International Union by breaking a two-years' contract with the below-named firms and gone on strike without the permission of the District or General Council, and have declined to comply with the demand to return to work and uphold their contracts, the union was suspended and its charter revoked by the General Council of the Amalgamated Woodkorwers' International Union.

"The firms are Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Co., Standte & Rueckoldt Manufacturing Co., Beattie Manufacturing Co., C. Seidel Manufacturing Co. and the St. Louis Bank, Bar and Office Fxture Co.

"Said Union No. 12 was then reorganized and the strike of the cabinet-makers declared off. We herewith wish to inform all the cabinet-makers of St. Louis that they may work for the above firms without encroaching upon the rights of union men. The above firms have declared themselves willing to employ union men only and to pay union wages, $2.60 per day of nine hours. By order of the A. W. I. U. of St. Louis.

"Frank Bean, President.
"R. Debarry, Sec'y. pro tem.
"Wm. J. Kenly,
"H. S. Straubiner,
"Delegates to the District Council."

"WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS

"That belong to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union or will pledge themselves to join the same. You can join the union at present without expense. Nine-hour work day, wages $2.60 per day. Steady work. Claes & Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Co., Washington avenue and Twenty-second street."

LATER—The following notice relating to the above appeared in one of the daily papers here: "Former good standing members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, No. 12, who are willing to join the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners under a new charter, may call at Hyde Park Hall, Twelfth street and Franklin avenue, April 29, 8 p. m., and they will be taken in free of charge. The charter will be open until Saturday."

CAN SHOOT STRIKERS.

Militiamen Immune From Punishment for "Obeying Orders."

Philadelphia, April 27.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to-day by a decision affirmed the right of a militiaman to obey the commands of his officer, even to shooting a man, without interference by the civil courts. The decision was handed down by Judge Mitchell in the case of Arthur Wadsworth, who shot and killed William Durham, as Shenandoah, during the coal strike.

Wadsworth had received orders to keep every one from loitering near a house that had been dynamited, to halt every man, and to fire upon those who disobeyed. Durham refused to halt.

Since that time there has been a contest on between the military and civilian authorities over the right to try Wadsworth. In order to make a test case his arrest was permitted, and to-day's decision, under habeas corpus proceedings, takes his case out of the hands of the civil authorities. The officers in Wadsworth's regiment, the Eighteenth, have already promoted him to sergeant.

WILLOW WORKERS

Though Machinery Has Not Invaded Their Trade, Wages and Conditions Are Miserable.

A new slave-pen of capitalism has just been brought to light. It is a village of twelve hundred souls situated on the bank of Onondago Lake about eight miles from Syracuse. These twelve hundred—men, women, and children—are all engaged in the manufacture of willow baskets.

This community consists of members of various nationalities, chiefly Germans, whose ancestors settled there about half a century ago when the salt industry flourished. But the salt industry finally died out, and the workers turned their attention to basket making.

One of the peculiarities of the latter industry is that although it is utterly devoid of machinery from the cutting of the willow to the finishing of the basket, wages have gone down until they are now miserable—barely affording an existence. Though the machine has not superseded the man and the shears, it is not the capitalists' fault. On a number of occasions they have experimented with different patents only to see them fail, as the willow being brittle has always been cracked by the strain of the machines. The cause of the decline of the willow workers' wages has been brought about by the basket of that material being replaced by different articles made of metal, etc., which is produced by machinery and the willow ware must compete with.

Agents of the capitalists are dispatched to the districts where willows are grown to buy up the product two and three years before it is ready for the market.

After the wollow is harvested it is turned over to the State penitentiary to be dried and stripped by the convicts. For this the capitalists pay seven dollars, where formerly they had to pay the natives of this locality nine and ten dollars.

From the convicts the willow is delivered to the wage-slaves of this community, who, the capitalists having purchased all the raw material, have to accept what their exploiters proffer. At present $1.75 per dozen is the wages. On inquiring how many clothes baskets a skilled workman could make in eight hours, I was informed on each occasion about five and a half to six baskets. One can readily see what these people have to live on. These slaves of capitalism commence their tasks at four and five o'clock in the morning and work until eight and nine o'clock at night.

It was the interior of these people's "homes" that first attracted my attention to their economic condition. On knocking at their "parlor" doors I was greeted on most occasions by women with care-worn faces, whose children were not "hanging to their mothers' apron strings," but were busy in the "dining" rooms shaping the rods of willow upon which depends the food for their little mouths. In another living room sat the father working the rods into baskets.

Where there are four boys in the family, whose assistance can be applied to making baskets, the father receives a little better remuneration by buying enough stock in winter to keep them supplied for the rest of the year. But even he will have to sell his product to the capitalist from whom he bought the raw material or he will be refused stock the next time he applies for it. At present there is but one family thus situated. It makes about two dollars a dozen.

The exploiters of the working class have their agents among these willow workers, in the shape of clergymen, who instill on the workers' minds "that their miserable condition is their lot in life; that there is no remedy for it whatever, but on the other side of this world—after life." That is the answer one gets from them when speaking of their economic conditions.

The majority of these workers are Prohibitionists, politically. It suits the capitalists to have them such for if they do not use liquor they can work for so much less than those wageslaves that do.

Section Onondago County, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a few meetings in that locality and endeavor to teach these misled wage-slaves that there is a remedy "for their lot in life" right here on earth; that they need not wait till they get "on the other side of this world—after life" to get their reward. They will never get it till they become class-conscious by voting into power the party of their class—the Socialist Labor Party—and thus rear the Socialist Republic, under which their cook stoves will be removed to their proper quarters. When that is done they will be able to distinguish their workshop from their home.

J. J. Corcoran.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Address Wanted.

The undersigned would like to know the present address of Philip Connors, formerly of Butte, Montana.

John Sigg.
1117½ Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.

Origin of Property

ITS GROWTH AND DESTINY

(The first chapter traced the origin of property among primitive people and sketched its development to the beginning of civilization. It concluded at a point where it was intended to show how private property has attained its present gigantic proportions. The second chapter starts at this point.)

CHAPTER II.

The Athenians, to whom civilization owes so much of the elevating influences which helped to raise our race out of the brutality of barbarism, were the first to grant a foothold to private property. As we have already shown, private property in certain forms has been recognized to some degree amongst the most primitive people, and in almost all past ages. Its possession was, however, circumscribed by customs and laws, which prevented its perpetuation and growth to the detriment of the clan, or tribe.

Now, we come to the period when authentic law and history become established among mankind, and from this onward the growth of property can be clearly traced. Moveable property, such as cattle, slaves and other articles of commercial value were previous to this time recognized; but it was the permanent personal possession of such property, together with land secured by legal bequest, which formed the foundation of wealth in Greece, and, with slight modification, has become the basis of security and growth to civilized nations in succeeding ages. The possesson of land in Greece, as among the Hebrew people, formed the basis of citizenship, and loss of land meant disfranchisement. Students of history know that the class struggle, which society has in its midst to-day, existed in no slight degree of intensity among the inhabitants of Greece. Riches and poverty were then the opposing elements (which have now been modernized under the names of Capital and Labor), and to harmonize these warring elements exceeded the genius of a Salon (but may not of a Gompers!).

After the clan lands, held in common, were divided and became the property of the family, the development became historic, and we can still trace the Grecian model in modern European family estates. The road for individualism henceforward was made clear, and it was upon that shoal of individualism that Greece was wrecked. The greed of her moneyed aristocracy, who sacrificed the public interests to those of their own possessions—in a word, plutocracy—was the evil which ruined Greece. From the subjugation by Philip to the time when Greece occupied only the mean position of a Roman province, every downward step can be traced to the treacherous character of her covetous aristocracy. The richer the privileged classes grew the more willing they became to make terms with the enemies of the state, so long as their possessions were preserved. Is it small wonder that under such conditions manly vigor waned and the life of the state finally died?

We find in Rome similar influences at work to those which prevailed in Greece, and with similar results. First, we learn of the Romans as an agricultural people, owning cattle, with customs among them similar to those prevailing among African tribes to-day—their principal property being slaves and cattle. The "pater familias" had great power, as owner of wife, children and slaves; and, further, was considered the priest of the family. Slaves under Roman law were chattels, and later many freemen, through misfortune and oppressive circumstances, were degraded to that unenviable position. Authority and possession at first among the Romans passed from the communal clan to the gens, and then to the communal household, ruled despotically, as stated, by the father. Private property was afterwards separated from the property of the household and passed by bequest. Estates then grew to enormous proportions, and ultimately reducing, by force of competition, the small freehold landed properties to a servile condition. Carthage, where slave labor was largely employed in grain raising, became a great competitior in the Roman market, thereby rendering it necessary for the Romans that they follow the same methods. It was through such circumstances that the fierce patriotism of ancient cities and republics became quenched. So long as the mass of citizens possessed in some form the bulk of the property, so long the state was safe, for the idealized love of property fostered patriotism; but when the day of disinheritance came, a defense for the state could not be found. This is what happened in Rome, and what must naturally happen in all states following the same course.

In barbarous Europe generally property was commonly owned by the clan. The chiefs of Ireland were among the first to break in upon the rights of the clan in land. They made claims of private rights in communal land, which was granted; and, further, were accorded the privilege of bequest, which perpetuated private property and destroyed the communal system, creating a landless proletariat. The Celts, of all European peoples, preserved the clan system longest. The Gaelic Celtic chiefs, like their Irish kinsmen, through a privileged system of cattle landing, became possessors of most of the live stock, as well as the greater proportion of the land. So that at the time of the Roman conquest, they were elevated into the position of Roman citizens, assumed Roman names and became, under the Roman rule, possessors of all cummunal lands previously under their sway.

At the time of the early Roman conquests in Germany the system existing among the people closely resembled that among the Celts. Communal family and clan lands existed among them, but there wa a strong tendency towards development along the lines of private ownership. Yet, in spite of the influence of Latin legislation, many traces of the ancient manner of ownership remain in Western Europe, all of which tends to show the slow progress of evolutionary influences.

The chief reason why the Romans retained their conquests with such ease was their habit of leaving the vanquished in possession of their own lands and magistrates. Under Roman rule enslavement was considered to be obedience and submission to the Roman magistrates. We have seen that, in Germany and Gaul, a system of communal property prevailed. The Romans, therefore, only levied collective taxes in Gaul, which were paid by the tribe or clan, and afterwards distributed among their members, as is done in India at present. But after the establishment of private property every individual had personal dealings with the treasury, which became pitiless in its exactions. The soil was divided into vast estates, often corresponding to the lands owned by the clan, but now called after the names of their private owners. Those owners were responsible for all taxes owed by their clan, and we are told that the treasury sometimes went so far as to torture slaves in order to obtain information as to the wealth of their masters; who, in these days, even united tillage on a large scale with such industries as spinning, dyeing and weaving. It was into this society that the hordes of Germans burst, and from the conflict between the private property of the Romans and the more or less communal property of the barbarians a necessity, which compelled the conquerors to come to terms in order to gain a foothold in the county, and the result was the establishing of feudal property and organization. In this form of society each was master of those below him, and servant to those above him. All primitive allodial property finally vanished by gradually becoming feudal. But landed property was not saleable. Moveable property (goods) alone could be sold. The development of modern property starts off from this moment on the path where a little more or less, a little sooner or a little later, all societies are bound to go,—the path of individualism.

In recalling the trend of proprietary rights, we first find the clan as chief owner during the period no one inherits. Then a few simple articles are permitted as personal property; which at death are broken or burnt. Later on they are kept and shared. About this stage the family goes into the maternal line, but as it develops it passes into the paternal, and then inheritance passes to the son. Primogeniture comes next. At this stage the chief interferes with the rights of succession. It can thus be seen that the formation of the family, apart from the clan indicates a taste for wealth. What begins in the valuable form of a few simple implements or weapons being considered valuable property on account of the use, passes on to agricultural products, which doubtless were first produced and perfected by women, who patiently toiled for thousands of years and so made the soil valuable and desirable as family property. Then cattle became valuable as property, and especially as a medium of exchange. Afterwards followed land upon which dwellings stood, or persons were buried, to be looked upon as family property, and so the taste grew and could not be obliterated.

Village communities had their advantages on account of the strength afforded by unity, a fact which must have been discovered from the weakness of isolation. The republican tribes more readily fell in with this form of village—Communism. On the other hand monarchic tribes more readily fell in with ways of individualistic regulation, encouraged by the chief. In this form of organization laws were prompted from above, while in the village community laws were prompted from below. The example in monarchic tribes of the chief was followed by the subjects, and soon individual property subject to transmission by request became legal. In short wherever the evolution of the right of property went through all its phases and the primitive nation of communal property was effaced, individual self-interest entered into competition and in one way or another, by force or by cunning, great landlords were brought into existence, cultivating their domains either by slave-hired servants or rent paying farmers. Inequality of fortune from that time became very great and was further favored by the progress of commerce and industry, which necessitated the creation, to an enormous extent, of accumulated values held in trust. Such was the general distribution of property in classic antiquity. Thus we find that the individual instinct destroyed the communal system.

Feudalism for a time created a system stable though semi-barbarous, which tended to stay the powers making for the emancipation of property. But this system fell with a crash in France in 1789, and only fragments remained in other parts of Europe, leaving landed property emancipated.

The course of modern legislation is to emancipate personal property, which is guaranteed all possible security by the state, yet returning scarcely any benefit. The privileges thus accorded give to the most unscrupulous advantages which create a brutal individualism on the one hand and a miserable proletariat on the other. We have seen that the small beginnings of property in the first instance soon demanded deceit and violence to enhance and perpetuate its possession, but we have now reached the stage demanding what is termed enlightened legal means to further the interests of property. And yet the masses have not become conscious that their rights can be restored by legal means, when intelligently sought, but this fact must some day become apparent. At present the power of wealth compels the subservience of governments, and continually demands and receives the enactments of laws in the interest of private property.

In concluding this brief historical, fragmentary outline of the origin and growth of property, we have noted the causes contributing to its growth, also how, as it grew, the laws and customs surrounding it became more complex, and how individualism urged it forward. In advanced western civilization the communistic tendencies are now entirely eliminated. We have, in place of the communal clan or tribe evolved the combine and the trust, with a very different spirit controlling this form of corporation to that which prevailed in early communal days. We are aware that advanced civilization cannot be subjected to primitive customs and laws, but the spirit of solidarity which was engendered through the communal system is worth preserving. The lesson which the study of this subject impresses most deeply is that organization of property lies at the basis of civilized life, and if this organization conserves to the individual privileges detrimental to the interests of the many, the fate of the present civilization will in no way differ from what has gone before. It took streams of blood and flame to convince the nations that feudalism had completed its cycle and must be recorded with the past. It is to be hoped such violence will not be necessary to convince the nations that capitalism has fulfilled its mission, but even if that should be the cost it should not be deemed too high a price to pay for human emancipation.

In the light of the history of the origin and growth of property we gather the following facts: That even in a primitive organization of society with communal laws and customs regulating property, life and happiness is secured in a comparatively greater degree than in more advanced civilizations lacking this principle. Some marvel at the slow industrial advancement in the centuries previous to the overthrow of feudalism, and the magically rapid progress since that time. We should not, however, forget that the revolution which marked the end of that era proclaimed in spirit the emancipation of the race. It cost much suffering to proclaim to the world the opening sentence of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party, and though the workers still pursue in dull drudgery the path of wage slavery, their title has been clearly written to freedom. It cannot be denied that past forms of civilization grew, ripened and died, to be replaced by others emerging from barbarism, fresh with undeveloped vigor and who in turn decay and die. But it can neither be denied that the race is profiting by scientific and historic knowledge. This is the particular mission which has fallen to the Socialist Labor Party: to make known those scientific and historic facts, so that when the hour of change arrives which will mark the passing of the capitalist system, with conscious knowledge the Socialist shall with approval step into the place of power, armed with higher, more enlightened and enduring principles, to guide the destiny of the race.

The failure and decay of past civilization did not so much arise from lack of ability on the part of those who supported and guided them as from ignoring certain underlying scientific facts. Aristotle himself erred in this regard, when he contended that Greece was in danger of perishing from over population, and advocated legal abortion to avoid the danger; when in fact Greece perished for lack of men.

The Socialist Labor Party contends that history demonstrates the possibility of society sustaining its members in possession of all necessary life and enjoyment without having recourse to repressive measures. That in these latter times scientific mechanical discovery has demonstrated beyond contradiction that the matter of sustaining life abundantly and under most favorable conditions is past the region of doubt. And that all now awaiting the fulfilment of the proof of this contention is the acceptance by active workers of those co-operative principles which have in history given proof of their adaptability to attain this end.

We now close this subject with the conviction that history demonstrates from the early times, and the most simple organization of society, every departure from the co-operative principle wrought destructive, while adhering to this principle resulted in strength and progress. Further that the private ownership of property was the rock upon which all past civilizations perished, and that social ownership is the solution of the ever vexed and present question of how to obtain the "summum bonum" of human life.

D. Ross.

London, Ont., Canada.

THE NEW DANGER

Millerandism and Hyndman's Opera-Bouffe Method of Opposing It.

The politics of France are so complicated that to the general public the task of comprehending them would require a closer study than most are able to give. Thus the fact that a leading French Socialist, M. Jaures, has been elected to the position of a Vice-President of the French Chamber was recorded in all our Irish papers as a great victory for the Socialist party, and has been accepted as such by the general reader. But few are aware of the true significance of the situation, viz., that his election is but a move of the French capitalist class to disorganize the Socialist forces by corrupting their leaders. M. Jaures is one of the middle class element which, joining the Socialist party in search of a "career," were by virtue of their superior education enabled to make of themselves leaders of the working class movement.

Now that working class movement having grown so formidable as to convince every one that the day of its triumph is within measurable distance, the capitalist government seeks for the weakest part of the Socialist armor that it might destroy the dreaded force, and so seeking it finds that this weakest part lies in the vanity and ambition of the middle class leaders. First M. Millerand accepted the bait, now M. Jaures.

In other words, the capitalist governments of the world are now adopting and improving upon the policy of corrupting or "nobbling" the leaders which has enabled the English governing class to disorganize every serious attack upon their privileged position. Here in Ireland we have seen our Home Rule leaders most successfully pursuing the same game. In Dublin we have Mr. Nannetti taken into the ranks of the Parliamentary party in order to confuse the working class who were beginning to distrust the Home Rulers; in Tipperary we had Kendal O'Brien, and in Cork county Mr. Sheehan, both of the Land and Labor Association, the former a professed Socialist, and the latter being a vehement critic of the enemies of the laborer, now pliant followers of the men who antagonized their association from its inception. In England we see the capitalist Liberals running a "safe" Labor man for a Tory seat, Woolwich; in the United States we see men like Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco run by a capitalist party as a Labor Mayor, and boomed as such by the capitalist press throughout the country, even whilst his police were breaking up meetings of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in his own city, and in the eastern states capitalist political parties placing upon their electoral ticket members of a nominally Socialist party.

The universality of this capitalist dodge calls for an equally universal move against it. Up to the present we regret to say there is not much evidence that the Socialist parties of the world are clear upon the course of action to be followed in fighting this insidious scheme. If we except the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and the Parti Ouvrier of Francee, there is no Socialist party which does not betray signs of wobbling upon the matter. In Germany the Social Democratic Party has admitted into its ranks in the Reichstag the High Priest of the men who accept such "gifts from the Greeks," Bernstein; and in many other Continental countries the party is in a state of internal war over the matter. In England no one as yet has been asked into the Cabinet from the Socialist ranks, but there are scores fighting to get in a position to be asked, and hungering to accept.

The Social Democratic Federation has been drugged in this matter in the most shameful fashion. At the Paris Congress their representatives were induced to vote for Millerand—the first of the intellectuals to sell out—chiefly by the representations of Quelch and Hyndman, and against the advice and indignant remonstrance of the pioneers and veteran fighters of the Socialist movement in France. Now that all Quelch and Hyndman & Co. said in favor of the compromise has been utterly falsified, and the most bitter denunciations of Millerand most amply justified Hyndman joins in the cry against him, but even in doing so he shows no sign of shame for having voted to condone the treachery he now condemns.

This carefully stimulated indignation only excites amazement. In an article in Justice, March 21, after recapitulating all the acts of treachery of which Millerand has been guilty since Hyndman voted against his condemnation, the latter says: "But now comes the most serious part of the whole affair. Millerand has just republished his speeches, with an introduction." And this is "the most serious part of the whole affair," in Hyndman's estimation. But to do our London comrade justice he does not propose to leave us without a remedy. What is his remedy? Consider! the Socialist movement is convulsed by this capitalist move, and by the presence in the Socialist ranks of weaklings and ambitious middle class elements ready to be corrupted, and in this moment of international danger the man who is the trusted leader of the Socialist movement in one of the most important countries in Europe, England, proposes as a means, nay, as the only means of settling it all, that he should debate the matter with Millerand at a public meeting. This, he says, is the "only way to bring the matter to an issue."

As a piece of opera-bouffe that would be excellent; as a piece of serious politics it is beneath contempt.

As an exponent of Socialist economics Hyndman has no more ardent admirer than the writer of this article, but we contend that as a political guide his whole career has been one long series of blunders; a fact that explains, as nothing else can explain, the wobbling state of the movement in England. The keynote of his character has been to preach revolution and to practice compromise, and to do neither thoroughly.

But why should we criticise an English Socialist? Because what injures the Socialist movement in one country injures it also in others, and because this country is unfortunately tied to England and therefore is influenced by her politics more than by any other. And the weakness of the real revolutionary movement in England is a constant danger to the hopes of freedom in Ireland.

As a matter of fact, we would have criticised more often and more unreservedly than we have done the position of our S. D. F comrades were it not for the fact that they are English, and we had always an uncomfortable feeling that did we criticise them it would please the chauvinist Irishman, and we had no desire to flatter his narrow prejudices at the expense of Socialists, no matter how mistaken these latter were. But such considerations must yield to the greater gravity of the present circumstances.

It is necessary in Ireland as well as in England to emphasize the point that the policy of the capitalist at present throughout the world is the policy of pretended sympathy with the working class aspirations—such sympathy taking the form of positions for our leaders—and the man who cannot diagnose the motives directing that move before the harm is done is a danger to the Socialist movement.—The Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland.

Seeley Dinner.

Plutocratic apologists excuse wasteful extravagance on the part of the immensely rich by saying that it gives employment to laborers. The most apt answer to this is to be found in the reply of Prof. Enrico Ferri, the Italian criminologist and socialist, to his fellow criminologist but anti-socialist, Baron Garofalo. The latter had said:

"Apparently, many young men of aristocratic families do not work. It is nevertheless more correct to say that they do not do any productive labor for themselves, but they work just the same, and this for the benefit of others! In fact, these gentlemen of leisure are generally devoted to sport—hunting, yachting, horseback riding, fencing—or to travel, or to dilliantisme in the arts, and their activity, unproductive for themselves, provides an immense number of persons with profitable occupations."

And M. Ferri replied:

"One day when I was studying the prisoners in a jail, one of them said to me: "Such an outcry is made against criminals because they do not work; but if we did not exist, "an immense number of persons"—jailers, policemen, judges and lawyers—would be without a profitable occupation!'" ("Socialism and Modern Science," p. 186—International Library Pub. Co., N. Y., 1900.)—The Nebraska Independent.

The Negro in Industry.

Two threatening movements in the industrial field are to be noted in different sections of the South. From Atlanta comes the news that the Georgia Central Railroad contemplates dismissing over 300 colored firemen and brakemen and filling their places with white men. The white employes have petitioned for the removal of these men, not because they are incompetent, but for the reason that they can never become engineers, and as stationary firemen and brakemen they stand in the way of the young white men who desire to start at the bottom and work up. While the board of directors has not yet decided the matter, it is feared that these positions will be denied to men of the race hereafter. Along the Mississippi River there is a similar movement to dismiss the black roustabouts, or 'longshoremen, who do the loading of the river steamers. The reason given for this is that there is a scarcity of black labor in the cotton fields and on the plantations, and that if white men are imported to take the place of the roustabouts the black laborers will be forced to return to agricultural pursuits. The true animus of each movement seems to be to debar black laborers from the better paid pursuits and relegate them to the position of unskilled workers of the soil.—The New York Age, an organ of the colored race.

Can a Catholic be a Socialist?

An Answer by a Priest and an Editor

In a recent issue of the Catholic Press, is published "a timely and scholarly article on the topic of the day," by a Father Lambert, in reply to a correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal objections to an editorial assertion that Socialism was un-catholic. The most striking feature of the article in question is its bold black headline "Can a Catholic be a Socialist.—No." For the rest, it is a carefully prepared jumble of illogical reasoning and falsification of Socialism. The organized church to-day—both Catholic and Protestant—is a capitalized institution, and darkens the horizon of freedom by its superstition and misrepresentation. Only a twelve month or so back the A. S. L. were called upon in justice to their cause to publicly deny lying charges hurled at Socialists by certain clergy who, cowardly and malignantly, tried to tarnish the name of Socialism with Anarchy and couple its adherents with the assassins of Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. This they did under safe cover of the sacred edifice, no defence being possible, and when challenged to publicly verify their statements religiously hid in the background. Another such a man is this writer. If all Catholics understand Socialism as this scholarly priest misunderstands it, then we repeat with him, No! While urging his people in bland simplicity to "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," his whole tirade is pregnated with malignancy.

Atheism is a charge levelled at the Socialists by this high priest who, dogmatically enough, reserves to himself the knowledge of the "unknown." Well, sensible men refuse to think his way because he particularly abjures them to do so, they simply shake off the hide-bound superstitions and musty creeds of the past, and seek for knowledge, for truth, and having searched and found, to the satisfaction of their inner-consciousness, it is presumption for one man to deny the right of another to an opposite belief on a matter on which everyone is more or less uncertain. On matters outside the pale of materialism Socialism does not concern itself. Its chrystallized embodiment—the class-conscious organized convinced units—makes no war over the spiritual convictions of its adherents. There is no time to waste digging into a man's spiritual mind—we want to trench his material mind into conceiving of a heaven on earth instead of waiting for the one promised after death. To the poor the material world is a hell double-furnaced, and the capitalist church is its support. It preaches peace and goodwill, and blesses in the name of the Lord, the murderous machinery of warfare, and hypocritically cries to the Universal Power to weaken the arm of its enemy so that it may fall an easy prey to the strong. It stands for the oppressor against the oppressed. It teaches "Keep thy tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering," and its heads practice it by vilifying all who cross their way of thinking. The evils in society that to-day exist cannot be altered until the mind of mankind has deflected from the sanctity of the private ownership of the means of life, therein lies the root cause of poverty. But the organized church attributes it to the wickedness and viciousness of those so suffering, and if this were so, it is but a clear demonstration of the fallibility of churchianity concerning things material, for after 1900 years of dominancy over the mind of mankind material evils have increased manifold. We deny, however, that Atheism is the governing force of Socialism, no more than atheism is the governing force of free trade, protection, or of capitalism. And on this point we give back the lie to Father Lambert and all other falsifyers of Socialism. Let it be repeated that while dogmas, creeds, formulas, and actions of official churchdom may be severely questioned by Socialists, Socialism does not in any way interfere with the religious convictions of any man or woman.

Here is a slab of Father Lambert's scholastic impeachment of Socialism:

"The doctrinal basis of Socialism as expounded by Karl Marx and other authoritative leaders destroys organized society, and leaves the weak absolutely and unredeemably at the mercy of the strong, without appeal and without sympathy or pity. It denies to society that function for which society exists, namely, the protection of the weak against the strong; and justifies the strong—because strong—in preventing the survival of the weak because weak. His doctrine is that of the atheistic revolution, that in its revolving uses the strength of the strong to cause the weak to perish. Such a doctrine leaves no room for protest against wrong, for in it there can be no wrong. The tyrant, the oppressor, and the murderer are as guiltless of wrong as the cogs in the wheel that crushes out life. They could not save their victims if they would. The evils in society are, in the doctrine of Marx, not evils at all; they are only facts, inevitable facts, and there is no power in heaven or earth to change or avoid them. Should the laboring classes continue on the downward grade and sink to abject slavery, it would only be one of the events in the unalterable chain of events."

The learned gentleman proceeds further to mark down Socialists as fatalists, and as such must condone the offences of assassination, murder, etc., because being inevitable no one was responsible—"neither God nor man." In the foregoing is betrayed gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation, shared, too, by the officials of the Church of Rome here who are responsible for its circulation in Australia through its "infallible" organ. Why, the fundamental basis of Socialism is to organize society. It seeks to abolish the present chaotic, disorganized, insane system of production and distribution wherein the many produce and the few enjoy, which is the inevitable result of the private ownership of the land—which God or Nature intended for the benefit of mankind generally not a few people in particular—and the machinery, etc., socially produced, necessary to win from nature human requirements, and substitute in its stead a well organized system of collective ownership of these means of life, wherein all those physically capable will be called upon to give useful service to the community, and all material needs of its units made possible of being met—a system under which consumption will harmonize with production. Then Socialism distinctively implies organization, and therefore, Socialists cannot rightfully be accused of disorganizing society. As to the reference to the strong eating the weak, that is precisely what is going on under Father Lambert's very eyes. The few "owners" are eating up the energy of the many ownerless. The wealthy and cunning are the strong, the poor and honest the weak. This man whose observation is narrowed to the limits of the four walls of a capitalized church is much to be pitied, for while being a learned theologian possesses no economic knowledge whatsoever. Capitalism enervates, Socialism regenerates.

The man who fires this charge at the Socialist is bold indeed. Karl Marx recognized the hand of conscious man in every form of economic society, applied experiences enabled him to foresee inevitable results arising from a given cause which when materialized become a fact, this realized fact in its turn becomes a cause producing other realizable facts, and when Marx laid down the fundamental truism that if one man reserved the right to own a given tract of land and another the tools necessary to produce from such land, that by employing 100 men and taking from them the whole of the collectively-created wealth and handing back one-third of it as a means of subsistence to enable the 100 men to further produce, the two men would become enormously wealthy and the 100 men relatively poor. Poverty of the producers and wealth of the owners are two "inevitable facts," the result of the bedrock cause—private ownership. Any schoolboy of average intelligence could reason that conclusion. Was it fate that forced the two men to own the land and tools? No; it was the consciousness that by so doing they would become wealthy and powerful. And the reason for the hundred men submitting to it due to a pernicious doctrine of fatalism being instilled into them by their divine teachers. Extend the horizon and the whole capitalist system is bared. Socialists are not fatalists but intelligent observers and keen reasoners; who understand that all existing institutions—the church included—are not the outcome of fate's irony, but merely the materialized conception of the mind of man, influenced by past and present economic conditions, and are amenable to the will of collective effort. To wail over the irony of fate will do naught! Socialists, seize the hammer of knowledge and knock out the kinds which ages of superstition and misrepresentation has made in the mind of mankind. Socialism, then, can only be attained through conscious effort on the part of living men and women, acting as class and voting solidly for the abolition of the private ownership of the land and tools of production and making them common ownership to be used in the interest and for the well-being of every member of the community. Push the cause, and surmount these obstacles.—The People, Sydney, Australia.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

POSSIBILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES.

The tumultuousness of the strikes on and about May-Day, the vast areas that they extend over, and the May-Day spirit that, knowingly and unknowingly animate a vast percentage of the participants, coupled with the effective throwing out of gear of large capitalist, even government undertakings, give occasion for encouraging, and also for serious reflection.

In a Pullman buffet car, quite recently, a conversation took place between two passengers on the economic situation. Led on from one conclusion to another, one of two passengers, a rotund, hard-featured capitalist, was suddenly put this question by his interlocutor, whom, of course, he all along considered one of his breed:

"And suppose these workingmen were all some day to refuse working altogether?"

The rotund and hard featured capitalist pricked his ears with a start, and knocking out his handsome meerschaum-pipe, answered, or rather said aloud to himself:

"That would be d—d uncomfortable for us."

Quite so! The working class holds the capitalist class in the hollow of its right hand. Its natural tendency to act in unison appears periodically in its "sympathetic" movements. Acting in a body, and animated, not sentimentally, but intelligently by a well-formulated instinct of its class interests, the American working class may, any day it wants to, come by its own, and wipe out wage slavery.—That is a possibility; and these May-Day strikes encouragingly point thereat.

But there is another possibility, less encouraging, more serious. Mass movements are peculiarly prone to sentiment, and sentiment is peculiarly open to imposition. With the Mitchells and the Gomperses; with the Waudbys now looming up; with the Sargents and the Powderlys and scores of such other birds of evil omen, held in high esteem by capitalists, and simultaneously still held, more or less, in their confidence by large numbers of workingmen, it is but the tossing of a penny whether the electric spark of freedom shoot upward into a purifying conflagration, or is led into the ground, there to die out harmless.—That is the other possibility, certainly less encouraging.

As the scales tremble toward the one possibility and the other, the militants of the land, in solid array under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party are throwing the full weight of their glistening sword into the former scale, to the end that the latter shall kick the beam.

STRAINING AT GNATS AND SWALLOWING CAMELS.

When capitalism superseded feudalism one of its first acts was to abolish the holy, or holidays, so common during the sway of the latter. The abolition of the feudal holiday meant an extension of labor time, during which labor power (the labor of the working class) could be more abundantly exploited. It was, therefore, a movement to increase the wealth of the capitalist class by increasing the amount of surplus value that they would thereby be enabled to expropriate.

This initiatory act of capitalism exerts a great influence to-day; nay, possibly a greater influence than ever before during its career. This influence is seen in the opposition to Sunday closing offered by the great steel corporations, who keep their mills running without interruption. It is shown in the lamentations of the capitalists that workingmen will take a holiday on the slightest provocation; witness the protests against the miners' celebrations, for instance.

With the intensification of labor, prevalent in modern industry—an intensification that causes labor to be exploited more ruthlessly than ever before—this influence is greatly enhanced. It is not surprising therefore that the following editorial anent the World's Fair dedicatory ceremonies, entitled "The Bad Side of a General Holiday" should appear in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"An infinite amount of small troubles may be expected as a result of the Governor's proclamation making April 30 a general holiday in Missouri. One of the usages of barbarism to which modern society still clings is the celebration of any important event by a general abjuration of toil, and it never seems to realize the endless train of petty worries that such a holiday entails upon the world. In ancient times, before different cities and nations were linked together with the railroad, the telegraph and the Trust, it was an easy matter to set aside any day for idle pleasure. The trouble was then confined to the locality celebrated. But now society is so complex, its members so interdependent, that no man may easily be idle without throwing an additional burden upon his neighbor, and when an entire community or State takes a day off it will disastrously affect the entire population of the globe. If we should follow the letter of Gov. Dockery's proclamation, and all of us abstain from labor on April 30, society would be disorganized for a twelvemonth, at least. Our idleness would enforce idleness on the parts of all the people with whom we have business relations, and these in turn would affect others, until all the world would be in a state of turmoil from having none of the regular routine to perform. The shipper idle to-day would make the railroads idle to-morrow; on the third and ensuing day there would be idle consignees, and idle clerks would, being unprepared for a holiday, get intoxicated and do much damage. The slow moving holiday reaching around the world would give Filipinos an opportunity to plot rebellion, start a Boxer revolt in China, thicken the war cloud in the Balkans, give Germany leisure to microscopically scan American news for insults, and result in a general chain of disasters."

This editorial is not surprising in view of the capitalist tendencies above noted. It is surprising however as an unconscious exposition of a Socialist truth, viz.: the interdependent, social character of industry. As such the editorial suggests thoughts of a more profound and fundamental character than those it embodies.

That society would be disorganized by a general holiday (fortunately there are no such holidays), no one acquainted with the co-operative features of modern society will for a moment doubt; but is not society more thoroughly disorganized by other factors than holidays? Do not the wasteful, bloody conflicts between capital and labor in the mills, the mines and on the railroads, disorganize society more seriously than holidays? Then there is sanguinary determination, not cheerful gaiety, in the atmosphere, a feeling that is not wiped out with the end of the event that caused it, but lingers on to accentuate the bitterness of the next struggle. Do not the panics and crises caused by the capitalist exploitation of the working class, disorganize society in a manner beside which that of a general holiday affords no comparison whatever? Or does the editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat consider starvation, soup houses, "unemployed riots" and economic chaos slight as compared to the "infinite amount of small troubles" and the "endless train of petty worries" caused by a general holiday of a more or less imaginary character.

It is a straining at gnats and a swallowing of camels to inveigh against general holidays in the name of social order, while permitting capitalist exploitation with its concomitant and disastrous results to prevail. From the standpoint of social order, such inveighings are superficial and fraudulent; from that of capitalist profit they pay, hence they are made!

The working class will not strain at gnats and swallow camels for capitalist profit. With its eye on the truth that society is an organism, with interdependent functions, exercised solely by its own members, it will make industry social in ownership as well as in character, thereby ending capitalist exploitation and the social disorders born of it. Then it will have more holidays.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

With ceremonies that were pompous and impressive, both in point of display and of the scale they were enacted on, the centennary of the transfer of the "Louisiana Territory" to the United States by France was celebrated in St. Louis on the last day of last month. Magnificent as the pageant was, it is but a small part of the festivities that are to commemorate the event: these are to extend over the space of over a year, and to culminate in the most gorgeous International Exposition yet witnessed. And it is fit,—for more reasons than one.

In the first place, the Louisiana Purchase made certain the rising on this continent of a nation of first rank, overtopping all others. Not all the valuable ethnical and sociologic seeds, found on the Atlantic strip of the original thirteen colonies, would have sufficed to produce the politico-social formation of the United States of to-day. Strategic position and vast space were requisite to invite new elements, to churn them together, and finally to develop the joint possibilities of all. A new Roman Empire, overshadowing the old in might, but reared on the modern social system of production, was a prerequisite for the advance of the race. As a Roman Empire of eld was a needed bridge, with a specific social mission, for the human race to cross, so an Empire of the United States of modern times was and is a condition precedent for that step onward implied in Socialism,—the international abolition of wage-slavery, of the last vestige of human slavery on earth; the international abolition of Class-Rule. The Louisiana Purchase made such a creation possible; aye, it made it certain, with all that that implied.

In the second place—and, altho' a deduction from the first, yet a distinct feature of the event—the Louisiana Purchase illustrates the futility of statecraft when, knowingly or otherwise, it braces itself against the laws of social evolution. The Louisiana Purchase was not a "financial move" of "bankrupt Napoleonism", as it has often been described. Napoleon I needed money; no doubt of that. But when Jefferson, unconsciously acting in obedience to the law of American social destiny, offered him cash for the territory that spread north and south along, and deep to the west of the Mississippi, it was not at the money-bait that Napoleon snapped. Himself the unconscious tool of the capitalist social system, he was to be also the unconscious contributor towards laying the territorial foundation for the center from which the Socialist Republic was to radiate. He did not mean to, of course. He had a very different and specific purpose in mind,—the overthrow of English power. Upon signing the deed of the Louisiana Purchase, and breathing as he was wont when he had layed down the plan for one of his many invincible campaigns, he said: "I have now raised a powerful rival to England across the Atlantic; it will pull down Albion." It is needless to pursue the thought through all its ramifications; needless to point out the extent to which Napoleon was right upon the spot; the extent to which he was later in error; and the extent to which, in the not yet realized future, he will be both right and wrong,—the hated Albion, together with his beloved France, both going down jointly in that for which he and they strove, and both re-rising in the splendor of the New Era, blazoned into existence from that world's beacon that has the Louisiana Purchase as a cornerstone in its masonry.

No pageantry, however gorgeous; no outbursts of eloquence, however thrilling can render excess of homage to the Louisiana Purchase.

WAS IS LOS MIT TEDDY?

The brave-bold President of the United States, popularly known as "Strenuous Teddy", seems to be growing weak in the knees. He, who, but yesterday was posing, proud of his atavism, as the incarnation, pattern and paragon of the savage's principle "do, or you will be done", and who saw in the survivor the stamp of admirable superiority,—he now is throwing his arms about, and grasping for support.

It was at Omaha. There, addressing a meeting, the President, attacked the term "Class Struggle", protested emphatically, declaring:

"In the long run, and as a whole, we are going to go up or down together."

The "we", of course, stands for both the Capitalist Class, of which the President is a member and the chief official representative, and the Working Class, which his class rides, exploits and oppresses. These two are in each other's hair. Or, to stick to the simile, the ridden class is growing decidedly restive; it is kicking up its heels and rearing, threatening to throw off the rider, who, in turn, is frantically clutching the mane of the "brute", and is going through the various antics so graphically portrayed in some of the most humorous passages of Mark Twain and Dickens. The rider, of course, does not see the humor of it. Nor does Teddy, whose "strenuousness" seems to be oozing out.

"We" are to "go up and down together"! Not unless the human race is about to meet such a total transformation as that the sun go up in the west, and down in the east!

When a ridden class has grown into maturity, something has regularly gone down,—the rider; and something has as regularly gone up,—the ridden; and, along with the one-time ridden, civilization took a step forward. It has been so regularly, all along the line. The upward march of the race is registered by these periodical going-ups, of the one-time ridden, AND THEM ALONE, accompanied by the simultaneous going-downs of the one-time riders, AND THEM ALONE. A going "down and up together" is an un-heard of affair. It is a partial impossibility: UP, no two warring classes can go together; together they can go DOWN only;—that is a possibility, and against that dread possibility, social chaos, the Socialist Movement is in the field, firmly entrenched, conscious of ascendency and victory. The capitalist class will go down, it alone, and society, relieved of the incubus, the Old Man of the Sea, that Capitalism has become, will bound upward, leaving the Roosevelt class to go down alone to the bottom of the unfathomable sea of abolition.

Can it be that Strenuous Teddy has actually got a glimpse of the "wrath to come"? Or is he as dense as ever, and what ails him is the staggers that overcame even a Daniel Webster, and that has ever since caused smaller men to "cast anchors" right and left,—the vote-catching staggers of the "Presidential hoe"?

THE BARNUM PARADE.

The parade of the great Barnum-Bailey show of yesterday had many "new features," all duly enjoyed by the throngs that lined the streets to witness it. But the only "feature" worth notice, and one that did not escape the knowing, is as old as the lamented Barnum's affluence. Indeed, the circumstance that the familiar Barnum face, recently left out, has again been conspicuously inserted on the transparencies and posters, acts like a finger mark, that points to the "feature" here alluded to.

"Industry," "push," "perseverance,"—these, we are ever told, are the basis of the "original accumulation" with the aid of which, as with a jumping pole, the capitalist swings himself into millionairedom. The Barnum parade with the Barnum picture acts as a proper reminder on this head.

Barnum was of poor parentage, as all Connecticut Yankees of his generation. He served originally as a grocery clerk in the State of the Wooden Nutmeg; layed by about $90: fell sick and went South. There, rummaging one day over the counter of a dealer in old books, he ran across a deed of sale by which Washington's father became the master of a negro female slave, Joyce Heth. Barnum bought that for $2. He then looked around for some decrepid old negro woman, found one to his liking, came North again, set up his first show in New York, with that old negro woman on a stand, and the deed of sale of the long departed Joyce Heth spread out beside her under a glass show case; and he announced in the papers that he had on exhibition "Joyce Heth, Washington's old nurse, 130 years old." ! ! ! Big crowds went to see the curiosity, and, of course, paid admission fee. Some believed, some laughed, like the knowing Jap did, when, many years later, having inspected Barnum's much advertised "White Elephant" he observed to a neighbor: "Heapy white paint, heapy white elephant." Barnum then and there made his first haul. The thousands of dollars he raked in under the false pretense that he had Joyce Heth, Washington's nurse, 130 years old, on exhibition, went to build up the man's "original accumulation." No more need be said.

It will not be the fault of the present owners of the big show if this story, big with profound economic information, drop out of memory. By resuscitating the pictures of the "hero" in the story, they are contributing their share towards enlightening the masses on a subject that, just now, they stand in need of much information on.

The Coming Nation evidently has not yet gotten rid of the vicious influences of Wayland, reimpressed by Edwards, that once dominated. In its issue of May 2, it prints as an original article, a speech delivered by Mark Hanna, in Cleveland, Ohio, three weeks ago. That speech appeared in an article entitled "Hanna Makes A Prediction," in The Weekly People of April 18. No other paper printed it, because it did not dare to. Journalistic courtesy always requires that in such instances credit should be given where credit is due. But it is asking the Coming Nation too much to be courteous, considering the influence still at work with it.

ECHOES ANSWER, "WHERE?"

The New York "Evening Post" of the 27th instant performs the following piece:

"At the French Socialist Congress recently sitting at Bordeaux, the question arose of expelling M. Millerand, the Parliamentary Socialist. As Minister of Public Works under Waldeck-Rousseau, and subsequently as a private citizen, he has steadfastly insisted that Socialism must seek its ends not by revolution but by gaining control of the regular machinery of Government. Those who believed with him in the theory of gradual reform were contemptuously called 'the yellows' by the revolutionary Socialists—who are 'the reds.' His vindication by the representatives of Socialists of all degrees can only mean that in France Socialism is taking its place among the Liberal parties, and is ceasing to be a subversive force. The same process has gone much further in Italy and Germany, where the Socialist parties work regularly with the other parliamentary groups, and base their hope of supremacy not in fomenting the war of classes, but in dealing with things as they are. This tendency of Socialism to convert itself into the ordinary forms of Radicalism is a very hopeful sign of the times. It shows that, confronted with the practical work of legislation, the wildest theories yield to common sense; and some day the United States is likely to have more than an observer's interest in this matter, for it is wholly unlikely that the labor movement in this country will end short of some form of political Socialism."

It matters not that the above bunch of misstatements of fact and resulting false conclusions is meant to make the Wall street rat-pit clientele of the "Evening Post" feel easy, and that The People neither could, if it would, nor would, if it could, care to straighten out the kinks in the head of that crew. The fact remains, nevertheless, that, as Calderon said of secrets committed to paper, such bits of false information are like a stone that is thrown: there is no telling before whose eyes they may land, and in whose head take lodgment. For this reason a rectification of the above is here undertaken, all the more readily, seeing that, like school-books of defective spelling and syntax, expressly gotten up to teach these very things, the above passage from the "Evening Post" lends itself peculiarly to the elucidation of the "lay of the land" on the Socialist movement.

In the first place, it is not true that "representatives of Socialists of all degrees" met at the said congress of Bordeaux, and there "vindicated Millerand."—There are in France two distinct and sharply contrasted bodies that are called Socialist. The point of divergence between the two is "Opportunism." One set believes in accepting jobs from the capitalist Government; talking, probably aspiring at, Socialism, yet aiding Capitalism, but only of the radical type: what that comes to everybody knows; and everybody also understands the psychological source of this vagary. The other set wholly denies "Opportunism" as a tactical manoeuvre, that, applicable tho' it may be in Reform Movements, has, in the very nature of things, no place in a movement that is essentially revolutionary. There was no "Opportunism" possible, nor none found, in the Movement that, in England, for instance, cut off the head of feudalism, along with that of its official exponent, Charles I, or that, in America, sent George III packing, and uprooted chattel slavery. These two hostile Socialist bodies of France poll large votes, and are distinguished by the names of the leading figures in each. The anti-Opportunist body is called the "Guesdist," from Jules Guesdes; the Opportunist body is called—what?—why, it is called the "Millerandist," from this very Millerand, who accepted a cabinet position from a capitalist President, and who, while he truly resisted "clericalism," "militarism" and all the other anti-feudal principles tabooed by radical bourgeois programs, countenanced the military butcheries of workingmen in Chalon and Martinique. The recent congress of Bordeaux was a congress of the Millerandist group. Accordingly, instead of "representatives of Socialists of all degrees" having there "vindicated Millerand," what happened was that the "Millerandists" endorsed themselves,—the Dutch captured Holland! That much for that much.

In the second place, it is true—but the truth is of that partial nature that amounts to the suggestion of a robust falsehood—that in Italy and Germany the Socialist parties are moving along the grooves of reform. Revolution is predicated upon the ripeness of the times. Times, ripe for a revolution, implies the complete accomplishment of some other, necessary, and necessarily preceding, revolution. The Socialist Revolution is the first in line of succession to the Capitalist Revolution. Not until the latter is achieved, and achieved fully in a country, has the hour sounded for the former to start on its course. Obviously to the careful student of social evolution, the Capitalist Revolution has been achieved neither in Germany nor Italy. Capitalist production very materially lacerated the feudal rule, but feudalism is not yet wholly overthrown in either of those countries. In both, huge boulders of feudalism still lie about, unblasted, blocking the way. It follows that however distinct the outlines of the Socialist Republic may be to the vision of the leading minds in such countries, even to them it can only be an aspiration. Immediate, preparatory work becomes imperative. That work is to complete what the preceding capitalist revolution left uncompleted. It goes without saying that no revolution can keep its course when it has to first turn its attention to such work. It has to go side-ways, this way, and that. Its course may be termed "compromise," "reform," "dealing with things as they are," "practical work," etc., etc., anything you please,—but such course is dictated by the exceptional circumstances of the locality. In view of this, the Socialist parties of Italy and Germany are forced to the course that so pleases the "Evening Post," and that it so ill understands. But the very reason of their present tactics—to say nothing of the revolutionary segmentation, that is even now taking shape in their midst,—is an earnest that there also the Socialist Movement will, must eventually enter upon its revolutionary stormstep.

In view of all this, where is the Wall street rat-pit clientele of the "Evening Post"—the American capitalist class in general—to draw comfort from? If the situation in Italy and Germany is such that, what seems to be a deviation from, is but an all the more certain preparation for, Revolutionary Socialism in those lands; if, in politically more advanced France, the revolutionary segmentation has already taken place, with the "Millerandist" navel-string of general European backwardness already cut off from the advance guard, the real body;—if that is the case in Europe, behind what crazy bush can the American capitalist class hope for shelter from the shot and shell of the Socialist Movement of the land, "dealing with things as they are" here in America,—the country in which the Capitalist Revolution has made "tabula rasa" of feudalism, and broken wide open, and paved smooth the road for Revolutionary Socialism?

Echoes answer, "where?"—and in the hollowness of the answer the pulse of the approaching Revolution beats higher.

A curious condition prevails in the oil and glass region of Indiana, near Hartford. The union now employed in the glass factories held a close corporation in labor, and would let no one learn their trade. When business was dull in the oil fields men would endeavor to obtain employment in the glass factories. None could without much difficulty. Even then they were not permitted to learn the trade.

One day glass machines were adopted. The glass blowers found themselves out of work. Many of them sought to obtain a livelihood in the oil fields, but the union men established there knew the time of their revenge had arrived, and they would have none of the union glass blowers.

This condition shows the necessity of the workers abolishing capitalism. It plays one set of workers against the other and injures both. The abolition of capitalism is only possible along the lines of the class struggle; and not those of the craft struggle.

Hearst is pushing his boom for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket with vigor. During last week he made three distinct moves in that direction. In an editorial on "The Criminal Trusts and Our Business Interests," he made a bid for the support of the business interests of the country. In his marriage he forestalled an attempt to repeat the charges of immorality made against him at previous elections. Finally, in the formation of Hearst clubs among trades unions in this city, a movement that will, no doubt, spread to other cities, he has paved the way for the manipulation of "organized labor" and the Social Democratic movement in his interests. With Hearst as the Presidential nominee of the Democracy, the bogus socialist parties and their "big votes" will vanish as did Populism before Bryan and his "radical principles."

Dun's Review, commenting on failures for April, observes rather melancholy, that though they are very satisfactory as to number, the amount of defaulting liabilities they exhibit is exceptionally unfavorable, owing to a few failures of unusual size, particularly manufacturers. The Review should not be downcast: in the course of another year, the number of failures will be just as large, if not larger than the exhibit of defaulting liabilities.

Where is the vicious circle of capitalism to end? Bradstreet's commenting on strikes—which, by the way are due mainly to increased cost of living, a fact which it does not mention—remarks: Inasmuch as these strikes are mainly for increased wages the ultimate tendency is, of course, to enhance cost." Now, the ultimate tendency is, of course, to enhance strikes as well as cost.

The Rev. Dr. Niles, who proclaims himself a "friend of labor," asks "Is it not better for a man sometimes to labor for less pay than to see his wife starving?" This argument is always used by capitalists when they throw the men out of work who refuse to accept a reduction of wages. This fact will help to make clear what kind of a "friend of labor" the Rev. Dr. Niles is.

Ocean business is said to be bad on both passenger and cargo boats and a reduction of sailings is contemplated. What's the trouble? Another indication of the approaching crisis?

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Damn those workingmen. They are always striking. Always up to some mischief.

UNCLE SAM—Do you imagine that they strike for the fun of it?

B. J.—It does look that way sometimes to me: although I know that they don't do so for the fun of it. The fools imagine that they can gain by it.

U. S.—I admit they are often——

B. J.—Often? Usually always in error.

U. S.—Even if that were so the blame is not theirs.

B. J.—Whose is the blame? Mine, I suppose?

U. S.—Yours sometimes. Others, other times. The blame, in short, lies with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody is to be damned it should be you, the capitalists.

B. J.—Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S.—Sometimes you do, but sometimes you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get the labor fakir whom you keep in your pay to prod the men, and a strike follows. Whose is the blame?

B. J.—Well that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way.

U. S.—If it don't come that way exactly; it comes virtually that way.

B. J.—All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S.—I have shown you in the instance quoted that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now take the other instance. You keep the labor fakir in your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist agitation would teach the workers how little there is in strikes. Being kept away from information and by your doing, whose is the blame if your workingmen act ignorantly?

(U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of his pants and gives him a kick that sets him flying.)

Gompers, in the American Federationist, calls the Coal Strike Commission's awards, "in favor of the miner's," "a crushing blow for Baerism." As Baerism recently locked out 30,000 miners and compelled them to accept an interpretation of one of those awards, favorable to its own interests, it appears to be somewhat like the Phoenix which arises ever more powerful from the ashes intended to destroy it. That "crushing blow" is a typical Gomperesque figure of bombastic speech.

The movement in the South to debar the negro from Southern railroads and levees, are now augmented by attempts to displace him by Mexican cheap labor. The negro problem is becoming more pronouncedly an industrial problem.

The Tobacco Trust has secured control of the principal factories of Mexico. Lot's see—what was the last thing that the retailers secured control of?

S. N. D. North, the newly appointed Director of Census, attacks present methods of governmental statistical publication on the ground that they result in duplication and confusion. Had he said they result in duplicity and deception class-conscious workingmen would have exclaimed: Right you are! As it is they are forced to the conclusion that North is worse than that which he condemns.

David F. Kennedy, Indiana State organizer of the American Federation of Labor, condemning certain strikes in the gas belt of that State says "Unions, in order to compete successfully with men of brains, must have leaders with brains." They have Kennedy, what more do they require?

The capitalist newspapers are exhibiting the picture of a fine building at Cape Town, South Africa, erected by a New York insurance company. This picture is one of the many evidences of capitalist growth in new districts, due to old corporations. Formerly new countries created capitalist classes of their own. Nowadays they get them, like their machinery, ready made from other and older countries.

The National Labor Bureau, at Washington, D. C., has just issued the Bulletin for May. It contains the full report of the coal arbitration commission. Every Socialist ought to apply for a copy as it contains the history of the miners' strike with a mass of other information. Address Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Labor Conditions in Los Angeles—"Prosperity" on the Wane.

To The Daily and Weekly People—The members of L. A. 325, S. T. & L. A. are beginning to get a move on in the matter of preparing for a season of agitation for the principles for which we stand and expect to do good work in this vicinity. We will hold our first street meeting to-morrow evening and on Sunday will hold a meeting in headquarters at which Comrade Norman will speak. We have arranged for other meetings during May, at one of which Comrade Schade, an active member, who now lives a few miles from here at Santa Monica, will speak.

Wages here are very small in spite of the shouting of the capitalist press. I, myself, am working for $9 per week in an implement house, and that is about the average for that class of work. Most of the common labor is done by Mexicans, who are brought here from Texas. They receive $1.50 per day of ten hours.

Carpenters receive from $2.75 to $3.25 per day of eight hours. The Structural Iron Workers are very poorly paid; they only receive $2.25 per day of ten hours. At present they are out on strike, that is, not a fakir-led strike; for the men who struck are, most all of them, non-union. There was no order given to strike but they just refused to work for the wages offered. So far the contractors have been unable to fill their places. At any rate there are no big jobs waiting for the structural iron work.

The Building Trades Council ordered a general strike a short time ago in the building industry, asking for a recognition of the union. Heretofore the pure and simple union men and the non-union men worked together on the same buildings. But the result of the strike order is that the union men (?) flock together as much as possible on the same buildings. The order was only obeyed by about eighty men out of 5,000 that the fakirs claimed would go out.

The pure and simplers are up to date here in the building trades. For instance, if the carpenters on a job are union men and the plasterers non-union, the carpenters will quit work until the plasterers are through. Then they will go back and put the casing and mouldings on over the scab plaster.

It looks as though our present boom will soon be at an end. The only thing which has given Los Angeles the so-called prosperity was the extension of the suburban railways. Most of them are now completed and one can see a change from about two months ago.

There are hundreds of idle men here. Wherever there is any work going on the sidewalk is lined with workingmen. Last Monday I counted 125 men waiting for the employment office to open. But this was not all. There were similar crowds waiting at four others which are on my way to work.

At present the City Council is drawing up an ordinance for a rock pile in order to get rid of some of the idle men. The intention is to arrest some and put them on the rock pile, hoping that the rest will leave the city. At the same time the Times is shouting for more men!

H. Schwartz,
Organizer L. A., 325.

The Origin of the Fittest.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The dishonest fakir and the cheerful idiot deny the class struggle.

Of all the philosophers of the pre-scientific age Plato was the most rational in regard to vital organization. It was he who said that all knowledge is rediscovered truth. The philosophy of mechanics shows that all mechanical inventions are to be found already worked out in the human body—e. g., the lever, the arch, and so forth. Man is a bundle of tools, set in motion by dint of the law of the conservation of energy. The force produced through the oxidation of carbonicious matter by the oxygen of the red blood corpuscles is converted into the power that moves the tools of the human body.

Scientific Socialism, therefore, explains the origin of species; not alone the survival of the fittest, but the origin of the fittest. The fittest was the best machine-producing and machine-using species.

The class struggle is the struggle between the machine producer and user and the thief who is trying to steal the machine. The struggle for existence shows what species survived. There is no question which class will survive. It will be the working class. Old Rome went down because the ruling class, being parasitic itself, educated the proletarian into its own vice—parasitism.

C. C. Crolly.
Pleasantville, N. Y., April 30, 1903.

Pointers For the Writers on Hard Work as a "Secret of Success."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—If the writers of articles and symposium contributors to papers on success and how to get rich had visited Pier 25, North River, last week, they would have thought twice before recommending hard work as the way to success.

In the course of last week six accidents happened to longshoremen on the dock mentioned above. The victims were all brawny and stalwart, of splendid physique. They received broken legs and crushed feet.

On Pier 25 at the same time another longshoreman was seriously hurt. This dock is known as "hell with the lid on" a la John Burns, of England. But the men never "squeal" about the treatment they receive—which is about the same as that given mules.

This man's name could not be "discovered" for, like convicts, these workers are known only by a number.

P. H. Quinlan.
New York City, May 1.

A Few Words to Seattle Readers by Section Seattle.

To The Daily and Weekly People—Section Seattle has a few words to say to the many readers of The People in Seattle and vicinity, whom we find, upon investigation, to be much larger than we supposed. While it is not any where near as large as it should be and must be and will be, it is large enough as it is to make a good effective force for the practical advancement of the cause. The People, being the property of the S. L. P., is a reflex of what the party itself is in the interest of the working class, and any man who is of any use on the workingmen's side of the class struggle cannot say that it is not worthy of all the assistance from workingmen that it can get.

If Section Seattle had four times her present membership she could maintain propaganda machinery that would bring the bogus Socialists and labor fakirs to a standstill. We could easily get such membership by adopting fake methods and filling our ranks with "Me-Too" Socialists, or even men who are not Socialists at all, who are ever ready to fish in troubled waters without regard to consequences. So, when we say four times the present membership, we mean men who will make proper effort, each for himself, to keep in touch with the principles of the party and take an active interest in its safe guidance to its true purpose. We have no place to look for such members except among the readers of The People, who have gained, and will continue to gain, a fair knowledge of Socialism from the sound literature which they have bought from the S. L. P. itself.

So we hope that every reader of The People in Seattle and vicinity will make it a point to call at headquarters, room 12, Masonic Block, Second avenue and Pike street, and the most central in the city, as often as possible and make himself familiar with the work that must be done in Seaattle, so that he can do what he is able towards helping it along.

Every reader of The Daily Weekly or Monthly People is particularly invited to visit the Wednesday night business meeting, and also the street meetings, which will be held on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday evenings during the coming summer as near as possible. By order of Section Seattle.

Abe Brearcliff, Organizer.

"Socialists" "Honor" a Boss Who Aided in Fleecing Them.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the silk mills of David Reiling and Sons in West New York, it was announced recently that the foreman of the concern was about to leave. Some ignorant workman started out with a list in order to collect enough to give the retiring boss a present. When the collector came to the looms of the writer I asked him why the boss was leaving and he told me that the old man was going out to some other part of the country to put up a mill of his own. At this I told him that it seemed to me that the foreman must have more money than we weavers have had in a lifetime, and even if it were not so there was no reason why we should want to make presents to a man whose interests were opposed to ours for the reason that the foreman in order to keep his job would have to try to reduce the wages of the weavers in the interests of the mill owners.

They brought him the present last Friday, and, of course, he made a little speech and thanked the weavers for their recognition of "All the good he had done for them." Next day he told the fellow who did the collecting that he would give the weavers a free drink at his expense, and I was asked by some of them, and particularly some Social Democrats, alias "Socialist" party men, if I were going with the crowd to "honor" the old foreman. The writer promptly told them that he didn't need the free beer of any capitalist representative and asked the Social Democrats if they were going to drink it. They said they were, because he had been a good old boss and they wanted to "honor" him.

Many of these wageslaves are members of a pure and simple union. On Monday morning I asked some of the S. D. P. men how they liked the old man's free beer, and told them that it was a poor display of adherence to Socialist principles to be chipping in to make a present to the boss and then lining up to a bar to swill free beer at his expense. They claimed that had nothing to do with Socialism, the boss was a good man anyhow, and they could see no harm in their action. Such are the supporters of the S. P. in this vicinity, in which the notorious Morris Eichman was produced.

Ernest Aiazzone.
West Hoboken, N. J., April 28.

As to Geo. A. Eastman's Statement.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—What the future tactics of the working class will be, not being a prophet, or the son of a prohpet, I cannot say; but for all who think the present tactics of the S. L. P. suited to the present need of the working class, a membership in the S. L. P. is the logical conclusion.

Geo. Eastman can be answered by referring to the passage that calls upon all honest citizens.

Meaning, as I presume, those possessed with the sense of proletarian honesty. I have known Eastman by letter a long time, and consider him as a strictly honest man, and would again welcome him to the S. L. P.

Vernon F. King.
Holland, Mich., April 27.

Crowds Eager for Socialism—What One S. L. P. Man Has Done.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In my efforts to gain an existence I work for an Albany business house, traveling from town to town; and to the best of my ability, I desire to carry the message of class-conscious political action to my fellow wage slaves, according to the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. My efforts consist in soliciting subscriptions to the party press, expounding the principles of the party, and laso trying to arrange for agitation meetings, in my leisure moments.

I wish to inform you of our splendid success in a beautiful little town of about five thousand population on the banks of the Hudson—Coxsackie—where I spent about six weeks, in which I found no Socialist Labor Party man or any one who had ever heard anything about S. L. P. agitation. I began to solicit subscriptions for The Monthly People and obtained about thirty. Then I made arrangements with Comrade J. E. Wieland of Albany to come down and aid me in holding a meeting on Saturday evening, April 18, which he and I addressed. We got ten subscriptions for the Monthly, and the crowd urged so earnestly for another meting for Saturday, April 25, that I sent up for Comrades Laurence A. Boland and Frank E. Passino of Troy, and I can assure you that this meeting was in every respect a grand success.

It was a fine night, a big crowd and the comrades were in splendid form, although being the first open air meeting that they had addressed since last fall. We sold thirty-one pamphlets and intense interest has been aroused.

We also have decided to keep the town in view for further agitation, as there is deep discontent among the working class in the only large factory hell here, and one of the worst in the State, known as the Kennedy Valve Company.

Now, it is my purpose, in conjunction with my comrades everywhere to keep up this work until the liberty bells throughout the land shall ring triumphantly in the economic freedom of my class.

For the Socialist Republic,
Clinton H. Pierce,
Albany, N. Y., April 27.

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson's Views Endorsed.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I have just finished reading the answer of Olive M. Johnson to the "Logical Center"; it expressed my views so thoroughly that I cannot help but endorse it in full.

It is strange to see one's thoughts in print, and yet not so when one considers that most Socialist Labor Party members are dominated by the very same "certain conceptions."

I trust that there are others.

Tee Remley.
Indianopolis, Ind., April 22.

Social Democratic "Consistency."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—When the Social Democrats adopted the resolution which prohibited their sections or clubs from fusing with other parties they committed a great blunder; at least, there is no consistency in the prohibition as long as they continue to practice get-a-little-at-a-time tactics.

It is a known fact the Democrats, and also quite a number of the Republicans, want municipal Socialism, or that municipalities run the street railways, the gas and water plants, etc., which is the same as the get-a-little-at-a-time measures that the Social Democrats are striving for. Now, suppose that the Democrats put up a candidate for a job and he thinks he can carry through those reforms, or parts thereof, what would be more natural than that the Social Democrats both nominate and vote for that man? As for them to put up their own candidate would be to split the reform forces, and the candidate of the enemies, that did not want any reforms, would be sure to win.

They don't seem to be very familiar with politics when such a resolution could be carried, or else their intention was from the strat to dupe the workers. The latter seems to be the most likely, for many Social Democrats have complained of the many fusions that have been made in the past. In that case they must have understood the inconsistency of their position and the impossibility of living up to the resolution as long as they work for reforms only, their thought must have been: "Never mind if we can live up to it or not, we have at least satisfied a lot of discontented people, and if we can not live up to it no harm is done; we call ourselves revolutionists anyhow, although we don't want any revolution, but only reforms."

Or perhaps they don't want any reforms either. For if they were to live up to that decision they would be obliged to work against reforms advocated by other parties. Social Democrats say that they believe that Socialism can be carried through sooner by the get-a-little-at-a-time policy, but that is a great mistake. Through that policy the workers will never arrive at an insight into revolutionary Socialism, which demands for the workers the FULL value of the fruit of their toil. A man can never get an insight into a thing that he has learned nothing about; therefore, it is to be wished that all that sincerely want the introduction of Socialism would study the papers and writings on revolutionary Socialism, so that they may know the great difference there is among Socialists. Then they would not, as they do now, call everybody a Socialist who condemns the present social order, but agitate among their fellow workers and enlighten them on revolutionary Socialism; and then they would see that the introduction of Socialism would be accomplished so much the sooner than by tinkering with reforms. Moreover, if really any reforms could be carried through then the workers would be so satisfied that they would forget Socialism altogether. I have seen proof of that in 1885-86, when unionism made its appearance in Gothenburg, Sweden. Then the workers of about all trades wanted to organize unions. As soon as a union was formed higher wages were demanded, and as soon as the demand was complied with (with or without strike) the interest for the union cooled off, no matter how interested they had been oefore the increase; and presently the union died.

It will be the same with reform Socialism. A little reform every fifth or tenth year would make the workers so dull that in the end they would forget Socialism for reforms. And on the other hand, if Socialism were taught to them and they could become clear on the point that through reform they could never get the full return of their labor, then we could get Socialism many times more quickly than by the get-a-little-at-a-time Socialism. Therefore, every man be up and doing for revolutionary Socialism! That is the wish of

Protus.
Coudersport, Pa., April, 1903.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. M., CLINTON, IA.—Hearst!! Hearst!! Hearst!!! Don't you understand the meaning of his recent marriage? He is not going to run up against the Mary Halpin snag that almost defeated Cleveland in 1884. He surely is the logical anti-Roosevelt-Hanna candidate of the "opposition" element in the land, among whom the Social Democrats, alias Socialist party men logically belong.

M. G. P., BOSTON, MASS.—What is happening in the churches to-day, suggestive of what the colleges of priests used to do in old Rome is that the parsons are very generally engaged in declaring "ungodly" the aspirations of Socialism,—just as the old colleges of priests used to discover flaws in the sacrifices when the assembly of the people decreed laws that were unpalatable to the patriciate, and thereby annulled the objectionable laws.

W. D., COLUMBUS, O.—Aren't you mixing up two distinct ideas? There is a LaBOR Movement, and there is a LaBEL Movement. Keep the two things apart.

H. W., SAGINAW, MICH.—The S. T. & L. A. has not yet developed any special rules on apprentices.

O. N. M., WILMERDING, PA.—In last week's answer to J. M., Cleveland, O., you will have noticed your question anticipated and answered. A capitalist paper would be busted on the spot if it published any such matter as the report of that Hanna speech at that private banquet,—the same as it would be busted if it published such reports as the "How 'Tis Done in Wall Street" article. Would you really look to capitalist papers for the verification of such matters? When, moreover, information of such nature is taken from capitalist papers, you will always find the fact stated in these columns.

J. S. S., OAKLAND, CAL.—If a man is keeping himself afloat on the sea of socio-economic controversy with a log of false reasoning, and someone shatters the log into splinters with sound reason, just watch the conduct of the "man of the log." His conduct will establish the difference between intellectual rectitude and intellectual turpitude. In the former case, the "man of the log" will thank the shatterer of his errors, and gladly reach out for the lifeboat, that always goes together with such shatterings. In the latter case, the "man of the log" will break forth into ribaldry;—and that's what's just now the matter with the precious Dr. Titus, "editor of the Seattle Socialist."

E. W. G., BINGHAM, UTAH—Your point raises a question of sufficient interest for an editorial; its treatment could hardly be condensed into a Letter-Box answer. You will find it treated at an early day.

J. J. S., NEW YORK—Suppose you reason strictly from your own premises, to wit, "increased immigration lowers wages." What is the line of reasoning? It is this: The capitalist class wants lower wages for labor; lower wages for Labor is one of the results of immigration; consequently the capitalist class must favor immigration; and, consequently, the working class should not elect to office people whose class interests, being opposed to their own, will favor what Labor disfavors. The final result of such close reasoning will, first, teach you the futility of moaning over immigration; secondly, it will recruit you into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party; and lastly, it will cause you to work with might and main for the overthrow of capitalist class domination. When that is reached, you will find that immigration ceases to be a question.

J. B., NEW YORK—What is there surprising in the name of the Social Democrat Ben Hanford's appearing on the list of assistants of the reception committee on a card that is illumined with the picture of the capitalist politician Amos J. Cummings? Did Hanford not likewise officiate for Bishop Potter? Did he not boom Mitchell last fall as a "champion of Labor?" Did he not shut up and discontinue his opposition to the "Agitation Committee" in the Sun strike the moment he got a $5-a-day job on that committee? Did he not—but this paper is not large enough to enumerate this worthy's "numerous and distinguished services to the cause of Labor."

O. S., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't you think that would be taking too much notice of the new party with headquarters in the pill and corn-cure emporium of Newark, N. J.? Think it over.

A. M. J., VINELAND, N. J.—The S. L. P. has no paper in the Polish language.

M. S., NEW YORK—There were at the last convention of the S. T. & L. A. nineteen delegates.

J. B., SULTAN, WASH.—Such questions a man should revolve in his own head and there find the answer for. Just put on your thinking cap. Say, somebody had asked the Revolutionary Fathers whether deceit and corruption would not arise in the projected American Republic, what do you imagine their answer would have been. The path of American progress lay via the overthrow of British Rule; and that had to be done, or submit to be reduced to the standard of Eastern ryots. Corruption later set in when the time grew ripe for the Socialist Movement to start. Now, as then, there is a work to be done unless the nation go down into abject slavery. Whatever evils may spring up then, the Socialist Republic will be able to see to.

B. T. C., NEW YORK—"Price" is not "exchange value," anymore than the muscles of a body are the skeleton that keeps the body up. "Exchange value" is a central, determining fact; "price" is the external manifestation; as affected by outside circumstances. Invest in Marx' "Value, Price and Profit." You can get it at the Labor News Company.

C. V. D., MONTPELIER, VT.—Such matters are not reducible to a physical, but they are reducible to a chemical test. Apply the test. The Socialist Labor Party has but 50,000 votes in the country: the "Socialist" party has 200,000, but the former has a daily paper and necessary plant, the latter has none. Such a paper and plant needs a vast support, much vaster than 50,000 votes imply. Conversely, the absence of such a paper and plant implies the absence of the support that 200,000 votes imply. Conclusion: The S. L. P. vote is, first, smaller than its actual strength; and, second, its vote and strength are up-to-the-handle Socialist; contrariwise with the so-called Socialist party, it is infinitely weaker than its vote implies, and vote itself is to a large overwhelming extent non-Socialist. —Which is the stronger Socialist body of the two?

R. B., PATERSON, N. J.—Owing to an inadvertence on the part of the member of the staff, to whom the writing of the editorial on May-Day was assigned, the copy was marked "double column," instead of "double leaded." The compositor followed instructions. It was too late to correct the error. So it happened that the editorial on May 1 lacked the usual editorial appearance; and that's what caused you to think that issue of The People had no editorial. It had.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The members of The Daily People Auxiliary League at Los Angeles, Cal., after having paid the first pledge of $50, at once started in to re-enroll for another $50, proceeding on the principle that one cannot do too much for a good cause. If that spirit found manifestation everywhere, the debt on The Daily People plant would soon be a thing of the past. Just contemplate what that would mean for the cause of revolutionary Socialism in America! With The Daily People plant freed from debt, what an amount of propaganda could not then be carried on!

Very often, isolated comrades come to the notice of the management, who are, each of them, a tower of strength. All alone, and unaided by a local organization, they dispose of more literature and secure more readers for the party press than many an entire section. One of these tireless workers in Alexander Malloy, of San Pedro, Cal., who, with the first mail of this week, sent a $10 order for literature and promises to "get a move on" to secure subscriptions. More power to him, and let others do as well as he.

It is our purpose to set to work for the party press as many new men as possible, in as many new places as possible, proceeding on the theory that there must be many isolated Socialists scattered all over the English-speaking world, who would willingly lend a hand if asked and told how to do it.

Thus, if any reader of The People knows of such a man in this country, in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, wherever the English tongue is spoken by the workers of the land, send us his address and we shall send him a letter asking his co-operation.

Now, that the weather is more pleasant, the familiar spectacle that greets our eye in spring, will again reappear.

In the working class quarters, we shall see, on a Sunday morning, men gathered in knots discussing all sorts of topics. What a fine chance for our hustling young comrades to each take some copies of the Sunday People and sell them. This can be done effectively, wherever the paper can be had on the same day and a large number of copies could be thus disposed of.

The paper is but 2 cents, and that is 3 cents less than any other Sunday paper. The men are on the street and can therefore be seen and spoken to.

If you feel you can do this work, connect with your newsdealer, get him to order a small number to start with, sell them right in his neighborhood and then try to get regular customers for the Sunday paper to be served by him.

In this way you will give the dealer an interest in the work you are doing and you will aid the paper and the party.

Sherrodsville, Ohio, has come to the front in good shape in response to the call sent out by the circulation department. A new agent has been chosen and the work of gathering subscribers will be taken up with vim and vigor.

Other points have also come in promising work, but, in some cases, complaining of adverse conditions. The Socialist movement thrives on overcoming adversity and the workers throughout the land must never allow themselves to be taken aback by difficulties.

Tacoma, Wash., is one of the places where, according to report, the work is very difficult, owing to wide extent of territory and other reasons. But the comrades there are going to tackle a house to house canvass, nevertheless. Success to their efforts.

A. C. McGinty, 467 Stevenson street, San Francisco, Cal., wants a copy of The Weekly People dated December 17, 1899, for an important purpose. Any reader in possession of the same and willing to part with it, should connect with the address given.

Comrade Frank P. Janke of Indianapolis writes that he will give a year's subscription to the "Scientific American" to the member or friend of that section who sends in the greatest number of subscriptions to The Monthly People between May 4 and July 6. He says he will try and beat the winner himself.

The prizes offered in last Sunday's paper are herewith repeated, so as to make the list complete.

A Colorado sympathizer offers the following prizes to the three persons sending in the largest number of subscribers to The Weekly People between May 3 and June 14:

First Prize—Four books by Karl Marx, three in cloth and one in paper, namely, "Value, Price and Profit," "Wage-Labor and Capital," "Paris Commune" and the "Eighteenth Brumaire," or any other Labor News publications to the amount of $1.75.

Second Prize—"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, and "Paris Commune," by Marx, or other Labor News publications to the value of $1.00.

Third Prize—"Paris Commune" and "Eighteenth Brumaire," by Marx, or other Labor News publications to the value of 75 cents.

Only these subscriptions which reach us between the above named dates will count.

The offer of a copy of Lissagaray's "History of the Commune" for ten paid-up yearly subscribers sent in at one time to the Weekly still holds good. This week we make a new offer: For five paid-up subscribers sent in at one time we will give or mail, postpaid, the following pamphlets: "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution?" "Socialism," "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," "The Class Struggle" and "The Socialist Republic." These books are excellent for the beginner, and should be read in order given above. By circulating them among your friends you can bring them to a knowledge of Socialist teachings.

Ernest Aiazzone of Union Hill, N. J., and Thos. Scopes, of Paducah, Ky., complied with the conditions of the prize offer of seven pamphlets for five yearly subscriptions to The Weekly People sent in simultaneously.

The number of subscriptions received for The Weekly and Monthly People for the week ending May 2 is less than for the previous week.

For the Weekly:

C. Haselgrove, Baltimore, Md., 13; J. R. Strupel, St. Louis, Mo., 9; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 9; C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn., 6; C. A. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 5; Chas. Zolot, Peckskill, N. Y., 5; Louis Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5; Thos. Scopes, Paducah, Ky., 5; Ernest Aiazzone, Union Hill, N. J., 5; scattering, 74; total, 136.

For the Monthly:

A. Cederstrand, Stamford, Conn., 20; A. Marx, New London, Conn., 20; Henry Loll, Providence, R. I., 16; James McKay, N. Westminster, Can., 15; C. Haselgrove, Baltimore, Md., 12; C. Stevens, Baltimore, Md., 10; Chas. Pollard, San Antonio, Tex., 10; H. Kempton, Victor, Col., 10; Max A. Goltz, Winona, Minn., 10; Carl Schulter, Roxbury, Mass., 10; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 10; scattering, 109; total, 252.

PEORIA'S VOTE.

Township Averages Better Than That of the "Socialists" by 50 Per Cent.

Peoria, Ill., April 30.—The election is over. In the township our ticket received an average vote of 150, and the S. P. ticket 111. In the city election we polled the following vote:

For Mayor, Fred Herring, 103; Clerk, Charles Waller, 99; Treasurer, George Osborn, 103; Attorney, Carl Koechlin, 100; Police Magistrate, Theodore Pickel, 99; Aldermen—Third Ward, William Roemer, 6; Sixth Ward, John O'Brien, 16; Seventh Ward, Nathan Tucker, 13; Eighth Ward, H. W. Clark, 112.

This vote shows a small loss, but we can rest easy, for, with all their "union" love and the editing of a new semi-monthly sheet calling itself the Peoria Socialist, besides being an official party ahead of our ticket on the ballot, the multi-named party could not poll 300 votes. The results show plainly that those who voted our ticket knew what they were voting for.

The comrades are going to make a strong effort to increase the circulation of The Weekly and Monthly People, and you may have noticed that new subscribers are coming in from this section.

Comrade S. J. Herman.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade S. J. Herman, one of the charter members of Section Lincoln, died at his in Wilber, Neb., yesterday morning, after an illness of two months' duration. He came into the Socialist movement by way of Populism and Nationalism, as did many others of our members. From the time he became identified with the movement, in October, 1895, until he was taken ill two months ago he has been a militant in the true sense of the word, as he never lost an opportunity to strike a blow for proletarian emancipation. At all times he stood ready, to the extent of his ability, to aid along our propaganda. Save in case of sickness, he was never absent from a section meeting, as none understood better than he that all must contribute their mite in order that the movement be kept in a healthy condition. He was born in Bohemia in 1841, and immigrated to this country with his parents in 1850. He served for two years in the Civil War, and it was in the camp life of that struggle that the seeds of disease were planted which finally undermined his constitution and ultimately lead to his death. He was a machinist by trade, and worked at his craft in Illinois and other parts of the East for several years, up, I believe, until the time of moving to Nebraska in 1874. From that time until 1881 he was engaged in the mercantile and grain business at the town of Wilber, this State. In the latter year he failed in business, since which time he has been earning his living as a wage earner. For the past ten years his occupation has been that of a bookkeeper.

As an independent he was elected to represent Saline County in the Nebraska Legislature of 1881 and again in 1891. Since becoming identified with the Socialist movement he has contributed many articles on Socialism to the Bohemian press. In his death our section and the movement in general has lost a valuable member. Fraternally,

H. S. Aley.
Lincoln, Neb., April 26, 1903.

Mrs. S. J. Herman, Wilber, Neb.—Dear Madam: For seven and one-half years your late husband, S. J. Herman, was a loyal, enthusiastic and honored member of our organization, the Socialist Labor Party. During all these years we found him a true comrade in every sense of the word; one who at all times was true to his ideals and always willing to make sacrifices for the cause our organization stand for, viz.: the emancipation of his class (the working class) from the bondage of wage slavery. In view of the services rendered by him to our movement, at a special meeting of our section this afternoon is was unanimously decided that in the death of your husband Section Lincoln, S. L. P., and the great international Socialism movement, had lost an able and enthusiastic member—one it will be hard to replace. The members of our section hereby desire to express our sympathy to your and your children in this, the hour of your bereavement.

H. S. Aley, Organizer.
Lincoln, Neb., April 26, 1903.

W. B. Courtney.

[redacted]

W. B. Courtney, as true a man [illegible] the workers staunch a comrade as ever lived, just to-day, surrounded by his family (wife and four children) and several of the local comrades. He was attached to Section Houston, but, being a lineman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, his home (so called) was in Luling for the last two years. We purposely say his "so-called" home, because he actually lived on the trains, and few were the happy moments that he could spend with his family.

Courtney was a typical wage slave, but, unlike his fellow wage slaves, a class conscious one, who strove with might and main to emancipate his class. When he got so that his eyesight began to fail him he mourned over his inability to read his beloved Daily People, which was to him as bread unto a man starving. Before he lost consciousness he expressed the wish to his wife that his only boy, now eleven years old, would help finish the work of emancipating the working class from such conditions of which he was a victim.

We wish the S. L. P. had a few more of Courtney's in the ranks; things would move quicker.

Last Thanksgiving day he was called out at 4 o'clock in the morning to look after some trouble on the railroad about 100 miles east of Luling, and he had to work until about 4 p. m. up to his waist in water and in a cold, driving rain. We believe that that laid the foundation for his sickness, as from that time on he began to complain. He died from an abcess on the brain, and we think that had he been operated on (the great Southern Pacific Railroad Company at first refusing to transport him to the hospital, he no longer being an employe they claimed, but found out it was "a mistake" later) he would have had a chance for recovery. Now he is dead, but his memory will live in us.

Charles Pollard,
Carl Spahr,
J. V. Kendall,
Frank Leitner,
Members Section San Antonio, S. L. P.
San Antonio, Tex., April 27, 1903.

Section Hamilton's Officers.

At the last regular meeting of Section Hamilton, held at headquarters, on Saturday, April 25, all members duly notified, the following officers were elected for the year 1903: Organizer, P. Vandosen; recording secretary, R. E. Burns; financial secretary, J. Campaign; agitation committee, R. E. Burns, P. Vandosen, Iver Green, H. Burns, John Campaign; grievance committee, H. Burns, P. Vandosen, F. Marchel; treasurer, F. Marchel; literary agent, H. Burns; assistant literary agent, W. Deacon; Weekly People agent, R. E. Burns.

Peter Vandosen, Organizer Section.
Hamilton, S. L. P., Ont.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 344 Thames street.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Campaign Report Section St. Louis.

The following committee, Akanter, C. Grupp, E. Brendel, C. E. Hager, J. Feltman, W. J. Hager, H. C. Duckman, Wm. Bilsbarrow, H. M. Graeber, H. J. Poelling, J. Neuman, T. Bomlitz, F. Spalty, C. Wipperman, Wm. Culbertson, C. Unger and J. J. Ernst, elected 26th December, 1902, to act as Campaign Committee preparatory to city election of 7th April, 1903, have completed their work and respectfully submit their final report as follows:

Agitation Meetings—Four held at Dewey Hall, Broadway and Shenandoah street, February 8, 22 and March 1 and 8. Two at Benton Hall, Fourteenth and Benton street, February 1 and 15.

Ten thousand copies of a special edition of The Weekly People was prepared and distributed during campaign.

The following ticket was placed on ballot, by petition:

City Council—H. J. Poelling, C. Grupp, J. J. Ernst, H. Nueher and W. J. Hager.

Highest total vote was 587, for H. J. Poelling.

Board of Education—R. Hutzig, J. Feltman, A. Uetrecht and M. Biell.

Highest total vote 564.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Spalti, 549.

House of Delegates, First ward, C. Merton, 17 votes; Second ward, C. Wipperman, 54; Third ward, J. Spalti, 17; Fourth ward, W. Bilsbarrow, 6; Fifth ward, E. L. Dieckman, 13; Sixth ward, no candidate; Seventh ward, J. Neuman, 55; Eighth ward, Geo. Danner, 52; Ninth ward, C. Unger, 35; Tenth ward, C. Nusbelm, 48; Eleventh ward, no candidate; Twelfth ward, C. F. Meier, 49; Thirteenth ward, no candidate; Fourteenth ward, no candidate; Fifteenth ward, C. E. Hager; Sixteenth ward, no candidate; Seventeenth ward, no candidate; Eighteenth ward, B. Dulle; Nineteenth ward, E. Brendel, 22; Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third wards, no candidates; Twenty-fourth ward, W. Culbertson, 15; Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, no candidate; Twenty-seventh ward, 13; Twenty-eighth ward, no candidate.

Financial report. Receipts—Balance previous campaign fund, $2.85; collection [illegible] agitation meetings and literature [illegible] for, $7.40; on subscription lists, $19.50; [illegible] of literature fund donation, $6.75; [illegible] are $36.50.

Expenditures—To one sign for hall meeting, $1.20; hall rental, $4; notary fees, $3.75; car fare to out of town speakers, 75 cents; to printing and literature, $26.80; no balance, $36.50.

Edward Bundel, Financial Secretary.
C. E. Hager, Chairman.

Louisville Festival Report.

Herewith find enclosed a preliminary report of our commune festival to date: Income for tickets sold (602), $90.30; income at the bar, $51.20. Total $141.50. Total expenditures, $90.50; cash balance, $51. To Daily People, $17; to Arb Zeitung, $17; to secretary, Louisville, $17. Total $51.

Sections yet to hear from: Cincinnati, O.; New Haven, Conn.; Spokane, Wash.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Albany, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago, Ill. Total 70 tickets—10 apiece.

Paid by Sections.

Newark, N. J., $1.50; Evansville, Ind., $1.50; Paducah, Ky., $1.50; Hartford, Conn., $1.50; Baltimore, Md., $1.50; Indianapolis, Ind., $1.50; Milwaukee, Wis., $1.50; Cleveland, O., $1.50; Los Angeles, Cal., $1.50; Boston, Mass., $1.50; San Antonio, Tex., $1.50; Schenectady, N. Y., $1.50; St. Paul, Minn., $1.50; Paterson, N. J., $1.50; Buffalo, N. Y., $1.50; Minneapolis, Minn., $1.20; Rochester, N. Y., $1.20; Holyoke, Mass., 75 cents; Brooklyn, N. Y., 60 cents; Philadelphia, Pa., 45 cents; Davenport, Iowa, 30 cents; Nasan, Wis., 30 cents. Total, $27.30.

The fine bedspread went to Mr. Tom Grasig, 2527 Rowan street, No. 398.

Alb Schmutz,
Secretary Amusement Committee.

Section Albany, Attention!

The members of Section Albany County, S. L. P., are hereby ordered to appear at Watervliet headquarters on Sunday, May 10, to hear Charles Corregan. He will be at these rooms on that date at 8 p. m.

All members are earnestly requested to be present.

M. A. Connell,
Organizer.

By order of the S. E. C.

Providence, Attention!

On account of the time taken up by the State convention on Sunday, April 29, the section meeting called for that date was postponed until Sunday, May 10, at 2:30 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, at which time all comrades are requested to attend.

James M. Gnigan, Organizer.

REMEMBER
"MOZLE"
CIGARETTES

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evening of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held Thursday evening, April 23, 1903, at 2-6 New Reade street, August Gilbans in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Secretary's and Treasurer's financial report for the two weeks ending April 22 read, received and placed on file.

Secretary reported on the agitation work done in the past two weeks.

Communications:

From North Vassalbo, Maine, on the organization of a District Alliance and asking that at present they be allowed to have jurisdiction in the State of Maine. They also reported the election officers of the new district. They were unable to send their application for charter in time for this meeting. Action, Communication received and their request as to the jurisdiction granted.

From L. A. No. 206, Providence, R. I.; L. A. No. 325, Los, Angeles, Cal.; L. A. No. 373, Lawrence, Mass.; L. A. No. 394, Madison, Wis.; L. A. No. 398, Woonsocket, R. I.; L. A. No. 399, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. A. No. 378, Waterville, Me.; L. A. No. 392, North Vassalboro, Me.; L. A. No. 345 San Francisco, Cal., and L. A. No. 331, San Antonio, Tex., on the work of organization in their various localities, showing that the uncompromising and aggressive fight of the S. T. & L. A. is now taking root, and the future for the Alliance is very bright and promising.

From L. A. No. 345, San Francisco, Cal., and L. A. No. 392, North Vassalboro, Me., on the work done by their press committees for the official organ of the S. T. & L. A.—The Weekly People. It is urged that every L. A. in the Alliance take up this work and have a like committee appointed.

From D. A. No. 4, New Jersey; D. A. No. 17, Providence, and D. A. No. 19, Lynn, Mass., on the agitation work being done by these districts.

From L. A. No. 268, San Antonia, Tex., asking for a decision as to some of their members who are not wage workers; whether they could retain their membership in the Alliance. Action, that the decision of the G. E. B. in this case is the same as in the case of a former member in Troy, N. Y.—that no member can continue as such in the S. T. & L. A. who is not a wage worker, working for wages; or, to make it more clear, he who lives on profit, interest or rent, all of which comes from the wealth (surplus value) that is stolen from the product of labor, cannot continue as a member of the Alliance, and the G. E. B. would advise such members to joint the S. L. P. and do double service there for the abolition of the capitalist system of wage slavery. The Secretary was directed to answer in accordance with the above decision.

From E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal., sending for information as to how to join the Alliance as a member at large. Action, Secretary directed to answer.

New members admitted as members at large: Charles Salelowski, core-maker, and Emil Motz, both residents of Peekskill, N. Y.; proposed by Comrade Charles Zolot. Action, admitted as members at large.

Committee on by-laws for National Trades Alliance reported progress.

Committee on protest of L. A. No. 152 and L. A. No. 262 against the adoption of the amendments to the constitution on constitutional grounds, reported that after giving the matter due consideration they find there is no good grounds for the objections raised by L. A. No. 152 and L. A. No. 262, and that the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., a representative body (the highest authority in the Alliance next to the referendum vote), had full jurisdiction in the matter complained of, and the decisions having been ratified by the general vote, they have become the decisions of the Alliance. The committee also reported having read and approved a letter written on the matter by Secretary Kinneally to Comrade Lousdale, of L. A. No. 152. Action, report of committee concurred in.

The resignation of Comrade Plomondon, who, because of the nature of his occupation, cannot attend to the duties as a member of the Board, was then taken up, and it was resolved that the resignation be accepted and that a joint meeting of D. A's. Nos. 4 and 49 be called for Sunday May 10, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

No more business being before the Board, the meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

Lynn Smoker.

The smoke talk and entertainment held under the auspices of Mixed Alliance, L. A. No. 267, S. T. & L. A., at their headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass., on Saturday evening, April 18, was a howling success in every particular. From start to finish good nature and thorough enjoyment prevailed.

The audience seemed to be imbued and came with the proper spirit to thoroughly enjoy the very excellent program arranged by the committee, which consisted of some of the very best talented artists in Lynn.

John H. Hogan, of Lasters' Protective Alliance, L. A. No. 395, acted as the master of ceremonies and he introduced as the first number on the program the Beethoven Quartette, consisting of Messrs. Edgar, Melanson, Littlefield and Newhall, who rendered several choice selections and responded to repeated encores. The Beethoven Quartette have made an enviable reputation in this city and that it is composed of first class artists is the verdict of all who have had the pleasure of listening to them. It is expected that they will appear at the May Day celebration of Section Lynn at Exchange Hall.

Comrade Daniel Lodi, of the Italian Branch, rendered a number of selections from Italian grand opera and responded to many encores.

Comrade Philip Carcione sang several Italian songs and was accompanied by Comrades Giovani Perione and Charles Sammarco, who played on the mandolin and guitar. The Italian comrades were of great assistance to L. A. No. 267 in making this affair such a grand success.

Clarence Melanson sang the Marsellaise in French with much spirit, and which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, many of whom understood the French language.

Short speeches were made by Comrades John R. Oldham and John H. Hogan, of L. A. No. 395. David Eager and Comrade David W. Shaw gave several songs which were all appreciated.

Comrade James Dolan, Sr., sang two original songs written for the occasion. The first one is as follows:

The S. T. & L. A.

Air—Rocked in the cradle of the Deep.

Darkness is o'er the social deep,
Where Error plunges with plashing sweep,
While in the breaking of the waves
We hear the moaning of blinded slaves;
Slaves to the rotting forms of earth;
Slaves to dire Poverty from birth;
Cast on their chains the brightening ray
Of truth, in the S. T. & L. A.
Then, bursting their bonds in proud array,
They'll stand, with the S. T. & L. A.

Hark! To the murmurs in the deep,
Where children hunger, and toiling weep,—
Greed, grasping still its pirate toll
Arouses proud heart, and patient soul.
Truth speaks in no uncertain tone
To workmen,—'tis cowards sigh and moan.
If you would light the bondman's way
Forward! the S. T. & L. A.
If you would light the bondman's way,
Forward! the S. T. & L. A.

The second song rendered by Comrade Dolan is as follows:

Agitation, Education, Organization.

Air—Marlow Races.

When men are low enough to hike
Along a bleak starvation pike,
Some chap will cry, "'Tis time to strike,"
And sall it Agitation.
Then politicians get in line,
Cry vote for me and "auld lang syne;"
"I own my own; what's yours is mine;
Hurrah for Agitation.
For honest men are all akin
To use a fool is not a sin,
For they can't live without the tin
They get from Agitation.

When we send our young to school
Then Innocence is made the tool
Of those who make Desire the rule
A course in Education.
The boss while teaching Aye Bee See,
And Capitalist Economy,
Will hold the school ma'am on his knee
And give them Education,
But what care we. 'Tis Learning's spark
The master gives by day or dark,
And youth will surely hit the mark
With suc han Education.

In Union there's no changing hue
For those who plan to aid the few,
From Democrat to Kangaroo,
They all like Organization.
To speak new fair in future tense,
Induce, deduce, to hence and thence,
While you pay five and twenty cents,
They'll work for Organization.
'Tis now the B. S. you, you, you,
With their boresome friend, the Kangaroo,
Have tried the K. of L. to do.
Hurrah, for Organization!

The rich man's cry just now is peace,
That they and theft have longer lease,
So they bid Labor's struggles cease,
And call on Arbitration.
The man who had then got the call,
The men who had not got a fall,
For the devil a thing they got at all,
But still 'twas Arbitration.
But never mind, friend, have no fear;
You can't buy knowledge none too dear;
Still let me whisper in your ear,
"Look out for Arbitration.
Alliance men must Agitate,
The S. P. L. will Educate;
With intelligence we'll Arbitrate
And reach man's truest station
When Capital we do impound,
Collective ownership of ground,
And all the tools production's found,
Will give true Organization.
Of revolution have no fear,
For evolution brings it near;
March on; the day is almost here,
And vote the Social Nation.

The second stanza of this song is a hit on a local matter and is a reference to a scandal in one of our "public" schools.

After listening to several songs and recitations from different comrades, adjournment followed and the affair was voted a grand success.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle

ITALIAN WORKERS

Saved From Corrupt "Socialist" Party by S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. Agitation.

(Special to The Daily People.)

San Francisco, Cal., April 21.—On and around Telegraph Hill is the Latin Quarter of San Francisco, a thoroughly proletarian quarter, by the way, where the streets are seldom swept except by the trade wind that comes whistling in through the Golden Gate. In this quarter lives, perhaps, 15,000 Italian proletarians, hard-working, destitute, hospitable and kind-hearted; but the proverbial gayety of "the sons of sunny Italy" is not much noticeable, for the iron hand of capitalism rests heavily over them. Massive churches tower here and there over the forlorn shanties beneath them, and the mellow cling-clang of the bells in the steeples is a fitting dirge to the forlorn hopes of a multitude which toils, but does not live. Romantic people from Nob Hill, whose highest aspiration, next to skinning the workers, is to be "true bohemians," come here once in a while to enjoy the "picturesque" sight of dusky, bare-footed tots playing in the gutters, or catch the melody from a stray mandolin, played on a doorstep by a man in a blouse; or to, like jaded connoisseurs, allow themselves to be stimulated by the "flash" from the dark eyes of young signorinas and senoritas, just returning, tired and worn out, from a $3-a-week job in neighboring slave-pens. Then they go home and write small, silly, sentimental pieces for the magazines about their "impressions," imagining themselves to have an artistic temperament.

The members of Local Alliance No. 345, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, have lately been frequent visitors in this quarter, though not for the purpose of gathering "artistic" impressions. The other Sunday we went there by request of the San Francisco Section of the Italian Socialist Federation. We found the Italian comrades in a back room, which we reached over a tortuous path of narrow alleys, dark and winding hallways and back yards.

We were informed that the previous Sunday the organizer of the local agglomeration of kangaroos, William Costley, had been there and edified the Italian comrades by telling them that the S. L. P. was dead, as well as the S. T. & L. A., and that the best thing they could do was to join "the only Soshalest party." Such sad news required some consideration, so the arch-kangaroo was told to come back a week later to again lay his case before them.

Towards the close of the meeting the kangaroo gent put in an appearance, confident to reap where he had sown a week before. No doubt his joy over the anticipated harvest abated somewhat when he saw a large representation of the S. T. & L. A. in the room, and he took his seat with gloomy forebodings.

At this point the organizer of L. A. No. 345 informed the section that they could have the choice between the kangaroo and the S. T. & L. A., but that, under no circumstances, was the room large enough to hold them both. The section held a consultation, and thereupon elected the organizer of L. A. No. 345 temporary chairman of the meeting. The new chairman promptly showed the optimistic fisherman the door, and the gent backed out of the room, with the smile of an Episcopalian minister bowing himself out of a pleasant five-o'clock tea, amid the applause of all present. It will be some time before the sneaky apostle of State capitalism again attempts to "convert" the Italian section to Soshalism.

The following Sunday the Italian section held a rousing propaganda meeting in Garibaldi Hall, with an audience of about one hundred. Addresses were made in Italian by former members of the staff of Il Proletario, and in English by members of L. A. No. 345, S. T. & L. A. To judge from the thunder-storm of applause which greeted the uncompromising, revolutionary utterances of the speakers, the meeting seemed to satisfy a long-felt want, and the spirit shown bodes well for the future.

The anarchists made a puny attempt at disturbance in the gallery; but the Italian comrades know how to deal with them, and if they choose to sit in the gallery so much the worse for them, as they will have two flights of stairs to roll down instead of one next time they are heard from. These bourgeois muddleheads and enemies of the proletarian movement are at present gathering round a "great" anarchist leader, a certain Cianbilla, who has lately reached the Pacific Coast from the East, leaving behind him a trail of unpaid board-bills and sad-but-wiser men. He is here issuing a paper called "La Protesta Humana" (sic!), in which he denounces the Socialists as enemies of the working class and advises his readers to acquaint themselves with the handling of nitroglycerine and other explosives, presumably to be used against Socialists.

However, with the Italian Socialist Labor Party Section in the field, his graft here is bound to be of short duration.

Press Committee,
L. A. No. 345, S. T. & L. A.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street.

The Party Press and Its Control.

The writer had been a member of the party but two years when the kangaroo outbreak of 1899 occured, and the party, numerically speaking, was split in twain. I knew but little about tactics at that time, as I had been studying the scientific principles of Socialism, besides putting in good time reading some of the best books from the Labor News Company. I was a subscriber to four of the then party papers—the Class Struggle, of San Francisco, Cal.; the Tocsin, of Minneapolis, Minn.; the Workers' Call, of Chicago, Ill., and The People.

These papers seemed to pursue the same course until just before the eruption, when I noticed they began to differ, and this difference kept widening until the crash came, when they all took sides—or rather a side, for they all stood as opposed to the national organ. It therefore became plain to the members of Section Madison County (Section Collinsville at that time) that the looseness of the course of the party press was largely the cause, and a resolution was drawn up, passed and published in The Weekly People refusing to subscribe to any papers except those under national control. It also provided that in future not only papers, but books, pamphlets, etc., should also be under national control, and that at the next national convention a board be elected to supervise and pass on all literature before publication.

Well, the convention adopted such a plan, and it proved unsuccessful. This was not the fault of the plan, but the fault of those in control.

Referring back to the time prior to the kangaroo outbreak, speaking especially in reference to papers, no doubt those taking part in starting them did so with honest intentions and with a zeal worthy of the movement, little dreaming that they were setting signposts and bypaths leading off into the woods, and that they themselves would follow them and be lost in the jungle; nor thinking that they were creating jobs for grafters to squabble over and stab the movement in the back.

The party press, including all the literature, is the most, if not THE essential factor in the revolutionary movement, and should, therefore, be under national control. First, because Socialism is national; second, hence the organization that is to bring about Socialism must be of a national character.

It is, of course, advantageous to a good working section in a large city to have a local paper; but to be locally controlled is but repeating the mistakes of the past, besides the withdrawal of that much support from the national organ.

The S. L. P., as an organization, is like a fruit tree: the roots representing the principles of the organization (well grounded), the trunk the national, the limbs the States and the branches the local organizations or sections, and the twigs the members, while the sap—the press—is the life. The roots generate the sap, through the trunk, all over the tree. Above all things to be protected is the trunk of a tree. The winter frosts, the spring winds and storms come and beat upon the tree, swaying it back and forth, lashing the branches against each other, breaking off many of the twigs and occassionally a limb, until the tree looks unpromising. But when the pruning hook is applied and the sun begins to beat upon it, provided the trunk has not been injured, the sap begins to flow, the buds swell, the leaves put out, the tree blossoms, and in season fruit appears.

So it must be with the S. L. P. The winter frosts of the capitalist class, the spring winds of their political parties, the hurricane of the bugus Socialist movement and pure-and-simpledom, with all their fake positions united in scheming against and beating down upon the Socialist Labor Party, lashing the organization—national, State and local—until many of the members and some of the sections, and once in a while a State, breaks away. But if the national organization is kept intact, the press maintained, though the tree is thought to be dead, when the sun begins to warm the atmosphere behold the street corners alive with agitators, and the many-times dead S. L. P. still lives! What the sap is to the tree the press is to the S. L. P., and as the sap flows first through the trunk, so must the press of the S. L. P. come through the national organization.

What prompted the writing of this letter was this: One of the sections in Illinois sent in to the S. E. C. a proposition to start a State paper, which the S. E. C. opposed upon the grounds already set forth, stating also that the time and money spent on it would be that much support withdrawn from the national organ at a time most needed to free it from debt.

The membership of the S. L. P. must be so trained and educated that they will speak and act as one man, hence the absolute necessity of a press flowing from but one source, and until such time as the present national organ is freed from debt no other paper should be supported (except those in foreign languages—and these, too, should be more completely under national control), and at such time as the party is able it should select (geographically) a second spot in which to print the national organ (for instance, the St. Louis People), and in no other way should a S. L. P. paper be circulated; while all books, pamphlets, etc., should go through close inspection before being sent out to the public.

So, comrades, if we want a paper for our local benefit the best way to secure it is to rally to the support of the national organ. Get it on its feet, and then multiplication will take place. Any other plan will fail, while the movement will be crippled.

Will W. Cox.
Collinsville, Ill., April 24, 1903.

Authorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.
BALTIMORE, MD.—O Haselgrove, 705 Asquith street.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 619 Broad street.
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CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirteenth street.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner
So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
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DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
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E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
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HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Frad Feltermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOBOKEN, N. J.—Julius Eck, 310 Garden street.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. M. Howard, 1215 Independence avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.
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LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.
MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.
MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Lauger, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINDEN MINES, MO.—A. D. Turner.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine,
NOVINGER, MO.—D. A. Reed. Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,611½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COL.—J. T. Vaughn, 1707 W. 17th street.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street; J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street.
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. P. Strupel, 1803 North Eighteenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 504 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Barton square.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MALS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kep, Bracondale, P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 299 Austin street.

D. As. Nos 4 and 49, of New York.

To the Delegates of District Alliance No. 4 of New Jersey and District Alliance No. 49 of New York City.—Comrades: In accordance with Article 5, Section 7, you are hereby requested to attend a joint session of the above District Alliance to be held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, Sunday, May 10, at 3 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of nominating and electing a member to the General Executive Board in place of John Plomondon, resigned.

By order of General Executive Board.
John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

Meetings in Buffalo.

Section Buffalo will hold from now on open-air meetings regularly every Saturday evening and every Sunday evening at corner Main and Genesee streets. If you want to interest your fellow workmen in Socialism—as every Socialist should do—this is your opportunity; bring them along to these meetings.

This Sunday, May 10, at 8 p. m., will be held the closing lecture of the season at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main near Genesee streets. Attorney Philip V. Fennelly will lecture on "Society and Crime." Admission free.

Detroit May-Day Celebration.

A May Day Celebration and Ball has been arranged by Section Detroit, S. L. P., and the Socialist Arbeiter Mannerchor, at Gitschlag's Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, on Saturday evening, May 9. Admission 10 cents; 25 cents at the door. Ladies free.

Special Fund.

(As per circular letter, September 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$7,021.75
J. F. Furest, Cleveland, O.	3.00
H. Dersch, Cleveland, O.	2.00
Jos. Konrad, Cleveland O.	1.00
A. Messner, Cleveland, O.	3.10
J. H. Foerster, Cleveland O.	1.00
H. Stieg, Cleveland, O	1.00
Frank Heisler, Cleveland, O.	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	1.00
M. W., city	.10
Total	$7,035.95

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